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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Controversial issues said resolved

Egypt, Israel agree on draft treaty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (Agencies) — Egyptian and Israeli negotiations have reached agreement on a draft peace treaty that would end three decades of war between the two countries, the spokesman for the talks said Sunday.

The breakthrough in the peace talks came after intensive meetings with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and a long session Saturday between the delegations, said George Sherman, State Department spokesman.

He said the tentative agreement still must be approved by both governments, and that there are some issues still unresolved, such as the details of oil sales between the countries.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, speaking at a news conference in Tel Aviv earlier, said he had returned with draft peace treaty, but stressed that "important" issues remained to be solved.

A spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, Muhammad Hakki, had been the first to announce a "final formulation" for a Middle East peace treaty. He was quoted by Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

Sherman said the main issues which had brought the talks close in a breakdown last week had been resolved.

Those issues included the linkage Egypt wanted between the separate peace with Israel

and an overall Mideast settlement, and the timetable for complete normalization of relations between the two countries.

Sherman would give no details of the treaty. However, the framework agreed to at the Camp David summit shows the outlines of the peace that will emerge unless some new snag is encountered.

Dayan said the proposed treaty is "not yet ready for signature" but that "most of the problems" have been resolved.

He said Carter's intervention in the talks had been "very, very helpful and very efficient," but stressed that problems remain.

Sometime before the end of this year, the treaty is expected to be signed. The two sides have talked about a joint ceremony in Cairo and Jerusalem on Nov. 19, marking the first anniversary of President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel.

Three to nine months later, Israeli troops would withdraw to an intermediate point midway between Israel's 1967 border and the Suez Canal. When that withdrawal has been completed, the two countries are supposed to establish diplomatic relations.

In the Sinai, there are to be two other boundaries. One, about 30 miles east of Suez, would mark a point beyond which Egyptian troops must not be stationed.

A second line, lying west of the border, would mark a demilitarized zone within Egyptian territory. In it, only lightly armed police and United Nations troops would be allowed.

The framework also guarantees Israeli rights of passage through the Suez Canal, the Strait of Tiran, and the Gulf of Aqaba.

As part of the agreement, the two sides also agreed to construct a highway between Egypt and Jordan.

Israel is supposed to complete the withdrawal of its troops within three years. Egypt would assume full sovereignty over the territory, which Israel occupied in the 1967 war.

Meantime, a separate process is supposed to begin on the problems of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and Palestinian autonomy. Egypt had insisted that the treaty contain elements that

would show the rest of the Arab world it was not abandoning the Palestinians and would make its peace with Israel contingent upon Israeli cooperation with the West Bank peace process.

That process is supposed to end in five years with some sort of autonomous Palestinian entity in the other occupied territories.

The Camp David framework left much more to be negotiated on the West Bank and Gaza issues than it did on the relatively simple problem of a peace between Egypt and

Israel, which was solved essentially by Israel's returning the territory it took in 1967.

The negotiations must decide how much territory, if any, Israel will give back, whether its troops will be completely withdrawn, and what the political status of the new Palestinian entity will be. They must also settle the issue of Arab Jerusalem, which Israel has annexed and declared an "indivisible" part of its capital city.

Speaking in advance of their meetings with Begin and the (Continued on back page)



ENTER MEETING: Crown Prince Fahd and Mauritanian leader Mustapha Ould Salek entering their meeting in Taif Sunday.

On consolidating ties

Fahd, Salek hold formal talks

TAIF, Oct. 22 (Agencies) — Crown Prince Fahd and Mauritanian President Mustapha Ould Salek began formal talks here Sunday on consolidating bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

The Mauritanian leader arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Sunday's talks were attended by Saudi Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Mubarak bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and Interior Minister Prince Naif, Minister of Fin-

ance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abd Al-Khalil and Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.

After Sunday's round of talks, Prince Fahd and the Mauritanian leader held a private meeting without aides. Meanwhile several side meetings were held between Saudi ministers attending the talks and their Mauritanian counterparts.

Earlier in the day, Ould Salek accompanied by Dr. Yamani toured the industrial zone with visits to workshops, and other technical units attached to the ministry of defense and aviation.

He also visited the Maintenance Academy where he was briefed on its activities by its commander, Col. Saleh Al-Hazli.

Following the tour, the Mauritanian leader expressed admiration for the competence and efficiency of Saudi military personnel, and added that it was not surprising considering the Saudi government's determination to raise manpower standards in every field.

In the evening, Ould Salek flew to Jeddah where he was met by Mecca Governor Prince Fawaz, Western Province Commander Gen. Mansour Al-Shuaibi and other senior officials.

Ould Salek, who arrived in Jeddah with Dr. Yamani was to perform the Umrah (minor pilgrimage) later Sunday.

The Mauritanian head of state was given an official send-off at Al-Hawaya Airport here with Prince Fahd leading the party of officials bidding him farewell.

New Pope installed

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 22 (R) — Pope John Paul II, the first non-Italian pontiff in 455 years, was installed Sunday during a mass attended by 200,000 people in St. Peter's square and declared he had become a Roman.

"To the See of Peter there succeeds Sunday a bishop who is not a Roman, a bishop who is a son of Poland," the former Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Krakow told the vast, mainly Italian throng.

"But from this moment he too becomes a Roman," he said in Italian, his firm voice echoing across the huge square. The crowd, including at least 3,000 Poles who had flown

here on special flights, exploded in applause and cheers. John Paul II was formally installed by Cardinal Pericle Felici.

The white-robed Polish Pope rejected the once-traditional coronation, saying it was not the time to return to "a ceremony... considered to be a symbol of the temporal power of the Pope."

John Paul II, elected last Monday after the 33-day reign of his predecessor, John Paul I, spoke mainly in Italian but he also delivered a message in Polish to his native country, where the ceremony was being televised live.

Khaled receives visitors

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received at Cleveland Clinic here the Chinese ambassador to Washington and the Democratic Party nominee for Akron.

Algeria agrees to attend Arab summit conference

BAOHDAD, Oct. 22 (Agencies) — Algeria has accepted Iraq's invitation to attend an Arab summit meeting in Baghdad on Nov. 2, Baghdad radio reported Sunday.

Algeria also will be represented at the foreign ministers' preparatory meeting in the Iraqi capital on Oct. 30, the report said.

The Baghdad conference was called to reassess Arab policies in the aftermath of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel. The summit will seek agreement on the deployment of Iraqi troops along the Syrian-Israeli frontier, according to Iraqi Information Minister Saad Qassem Hammoudi.

Hammoudi told the Beirut English-language weekly magazine "Monday Morning" the conference would seek a pan-Arab strategy to block the Camp David agreements. It would also discuss the need to reinforce any Arab front which might be exposed in the future.

Hammoudi said Iraq and Syria had exchanged messages and they wanted to turn over a new leaf in their relations in view of the "dangers generated by the Camp David summit."

It was announced in Damascus Saturday that Syrian President Hafez Assad would visit Baghdad this week — his first visit to the Iraqi capital in five years.

The two countries are ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party, with deep ideological differences on how to resolve

the Middle East crisis. Hammoudi added: "We are awaiting Syrian acceptance of Iraqi troops on the front lines with Israel."

Referring to the Camp David agreement, he said: "The temporary suspension of Egypt's role should not prompt us to ignore the weight of Egypt and the magnitude of its role in the liberation struggle."

The Iraqi minister also said the Shah of Iran's main religious opponent, Shiite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had been asked to leave Iraq recently because of his hostile policy against Iran.

He said that while Iraq respected the rules of political asylum, these gave the host country the right to reject any activities by political refugees which ran against its own policies and could damage its relations with neighboring countries.

In the same interview, Hammoudi said his country will propose an oil price increase of at least 25 per cent at the next conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in December.

Hammoudi said Iraq would seek a unanimous decision on the increase by the 13 OPEC countries.

The Iraqi proposals would be based on the decline in the value of the dollar, increases in the prices of imports from industrialized countries and the long oil-price freeze, Hammoudi was quoted as saying.

STREETS CLEARED: Rightist militiamen Sunday supervise the removal of the first of dozens of buses placed across main intersections in east Beirut as shields against snipers in the recent fighting. (Wirephoto)

BEIRUT, Oct. 22 (Agencies) — A leading member of Lebanon's right wing Phalangist Party has attacked its former supporter Israel and said the party now had common interests with the Palestinians.

Amin Gemayel, elder son of Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, made the surprise comments in an interview with the English-language weekly "Monday Morning."

It was the first public Phalangist criticism of Israel's role in this country's civil strife in which Tel Aviv provided the rightists with military and political support.

"Israel, by its systematic destruction of the Lebanese economy and especially of the Lebanese economic infrastructure, is trying to demolish the role that Lebanon has always played in the area," he said.

"Every time Israel embarks on a peace process with the Arabs, Lebanon is plunged into a bloody internal war. Can peace in Israel not be achieved except through war in Lebanon?"

Gemayel indicated a possible policy change for the Phalangists when he said he had conferred recently with Salah Khatib, second-in-command of Fateh, the biggest Palestinian commando group. He described the meeting as fruitful, and said the two sides—which were bitter enemies during the 1975-76 civil war—now had common interests.

"We have a common denominator with the Palestinians, which is for them to go back to their land," he said.

Gemayel, a member of parliament and a Phalangist Party executive, also criticized peace proposals drawn up by an emergency conference of Arab

(Continued on back page)

5 killed, 18 injured in Iranian clashes

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (Agencies) — At least five persons were killed and more than 18 wounded when police clashed with teachers and students demonstrating against the government in Hamadan, 380 kilometers west of Tehran, press reports said Sunday.

The reports said the clashes took place after the demonstrators ignored the police warning and began setting fire to banks and government buildings.

Police first used tear gas but soon opened fire as the demonstrators attacked police trucks and clashed with the anti-riot squad, the press reports said.

A government spokesman in Tehran said he did not know the number of casualties. Meanwhile, reports from Isfahan said thousands of high school and university students poured into the streets Sunday shouting anti-government slogans, calling for the release of political prisoners and an end to martial law.

The marchers defied a martial law ban on public gatherings of more than three persons. Security forces fired tear gas at the Isfahan demonstrators

from helicopters, the Tehran newspaper "Ettelaat" and "Kayhan" reported.

In Tehran more than 2,000 Aryamehr University students staged a campus demonstration calling for the release of political prisoners.

A security official disclosed Saturday that the Shah had decided 45 days ago to release some 1,160 political prisoners, before his birthday Oct. 26. Some 600 prisoners have been released in the past four weeks.

Meanwhile Irdeshir, Zahedi, Iran's ambassador to the United States and one of the Shah's closest aides, left here Sunday for Paris on his way back to Washington after 12 days of talks with the Shah and Iranian political leaders.

Details of his meetings in Iran remained secret, but it was widely assumed that they were related to the political crisis which forced imposition of martial law in 12 Iranian cities last month.

Officials described Zahedi's visit to Paris as private. There was speculation that he might try to meet the Shah's exiled chief religious opponent, Ayatollah (spiritual leader) Ruh-

(Continued on back page)

SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY

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STOP PRESS

DAMASCUS, Oct. 22 — (R) Syria announced Sunday night it had reopened its borders with Iraq, closed nearly a year ago, and resumed air links with its neighboring state.

Syria closed its borders with Iraq last November following accusations that Syrian nationals passing through Iraq had been arrested and tortured, and the discovery of what Damascus said were sabotage and murder networks in Syria backed by Iraq.

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Qasim farmers given SR117m in subsidies from state last year

JEDDAH, Oct. 22 — Local branches of the Saudi Agricultural Bank in Qasim gave SR 117,532,445 in loans and subsidies to farmers in 1977/78 to boost agricultural and livestock production, "Al-Jazira" newspaper reported Sunday.

Quoting the bank's annual report, the paper said that the 2,126 loans covered 872,702 donums — 51,400 donums already under cultivation and the remainder reclaimed land ready for cultivation. A donum is the equivalent of a quarter-acre.

The Buraidah branch, which Labor minister to lead party to Iraq meeting

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari will lead the Saudi delegation to the conference of Arab social affairs ministers which will be held in Baghdad, Nov. 27-29.

The delegation accompanying the minister will include a deputy minister, the head of the ministry's planning department, and the heads of the social care and social development divisions.

The conference will be preceded by a meeting, Nov. 19-23, of Arab social affairs experts.

Money-changing survey ordered

RIYADH, Oct. 22 — The Ministry of Commerce is to take a survey of all money-changers in the Kingdom, "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

The Ministry has announced that unlicensed money-changers will not be permitted to conduct business, and the survey is intended to isolate those without ministry licenses or commercial registrations.

covers the largest area of cultivable land, extended 43 per cent of the loans or 62 per cent of the total finance. Unaiza followed with 14.3 per cent of the loans, Bakriah (13.6 per cent) and Muzannah (13.2 per cent).

The paper added that the Buraidah office had committed SR 4.62 million for two major projects—a cold storage facility, to help stabilize prices and a poultry project.

Fund Summons Borrowers

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — The state housing fund, the Real Estate Development Fund (REDF) has called on successful applicants for loans to complete their formalities for initial cash grants at once, or they risk forfeiting them.

REDF Director General Dr. Ibrahim Al-Munif said the fund has set a deadline for loan beneficiaries to present themselves. Some have been given until the end of the first month of the next Muslim year, others a little longer depending on the date of approval of the application, he said.

Saudi scouts called up for pilgrim duty

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Scout Society Sunday urged volunteers for pilgrim service camps in Mecca, Muna, Arafat and other areas to complete the procedures for joining the camps.

The society this year has organized three major camps in Riyadh, Medina and Jeddah in addition to camps on the pilgrimage sites.

The Riyadh camp with 80 scouts will last 40 days, the Medina camp with 100 scouts 35 days and the Jeddah Camp with 90 scouts 30 days.



TRADE FINANCE: Executive directors of the Islamic Development Bank meeting in Jeddah Sunday, where they agreed to finance a \$10 million foreign trade operation between Turkey and Pakistan. (Story back page)

After Riyadh seminar

Psychologists cable Khaled, Fahd

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — The chairman and delegates attending the seminar on Islam and psychology held here from Oct. 14 to 16, cabled their best wishes for a speedy recovery Sunday to King Khaled, who is convalescing in Cleveland in the United States.

They thanked the King for his continuous support for Islam and Muslims everywhere. A similar cable was sent to Crown Prince Fahd, thanking him for helping universities in every way and expressing their gratitude for the Kingdom's hosting of the seminar and the hospitality extended to them during the meeting.

The main objective of the

seminar was to discuss ridding psychology of ideas and trends inconsistent with Islam.

Crown Prince Fahd has also received a cable from King Juan Carlos of Spain thanking him for his National Day message. The king expressed his best wishes for the personal

well-being of the crown prince and the continued progress of the people of Saudi Arabia.

Saturday, Crown Prince Fahd has cabled a message of congratulations to President Muhammad Siad Barre of Somalia on the National Day of his country.

Local briefs

●JEDDAH, Oct. 22—A resident of Sabi in Jeddah who returned from a day's shopping to find his house a heap of rubble has taken his case to the city's Sewage Department. He had already failed to find satisfaction from the drainage contractors. B.G.C. of Taiwan, "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

●RAHIMA, (SPA)—The municipality of Rahima Sunday urged all inhabitants who had been granted land plots gratis or at official prices to report within two months at the latest to receive their title deeds or face the possibility of losing their claims.

●RIYADH, Oct. 22—Com-

merce ministers of the Gulf Arab states are due to meet this month to discuss arrangements to ease customs procedures, according to Commerce Minister Soliman A. Solaim. Quoted by "Al-Jazira" Sunday, Solaim said that the conference will also discuss marketing and goods subsidized by member states.

●RIYADH, (SPA)—It has been decided to divide the 1978/79 Saudi track and field championship among the various educational zones in three parts. The first part, scheduled to be held here, in May will involve Riyadh, Dammam, Taif, Jeddah, Medina, Abha, Najran, and Abha.

Tours ministry

French town planning unit seeks role

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — A delegation from a French organization of municipalities for urban development Sunday discussed with officials here prospects for greater cooperation with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural affairs.

Prince Majed had given the go-ahead for the execution of part two of Phase Three of the Mecca water project.

Estimates put the total cost of the project at SR61,186,676. It is to be completed within 21 months.

The delegation met the Deputy Minister Dr. Saleh Al-Malek and discussed with him the fostering of relations between the organization and the ministry in rural development, water and environmental health.

It visited the ministry's city planning and technical agencies, and was briefed on various projects.

Meanwhile, it was announced Sunday that the minister

National Guard plans 5 schools

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — Five new schools will be opened in the various units of the National Guard by order of its commander Prince Abdullah, the second deputy premier.

Sulaiman Abdul Rahman, director of the Guard's cultural department, said that the new schools will include two intermediate schools and three others for the eradication of illiteracy.

The National Guard already has 27 literacy schools in the various provinces of the Kingdom.

Progress marked on Jubail port

JEDDAH, Oct. 22 — The industrial port at Jubail is more than a quarter complete and two 550-meter jetties on the western side and three on the eastern will be commissioned next year, the Saudi Ports Authority has told "Al-Riyadh". Damman port will have 40 jetties by 1980, with 22 currently in operation and 16 under construction on the western side the paper quoted the authority as saying Sunday.

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19:50	22:05	00:30 (Friday)	22:05	ARR. Jeddah	DEP. Jeddah		09:00	08:15	0900	01:20
12:25	14:45	17:05	14:45	DEP. Geneva	ARR. Geneva		12:55	12:15	12:55	
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13 OCTOBER 1978

At anniversary celebrations

Barre promises constitution

MOGADISHU, Oct. 22 (AP) — Somalia celebrated the ninth anniversary of its October 21 revolution Saturday with a giant parade involving more than 120,000 persons and a promise from President Muhammad Siad Barre that the nation will soon have a constitution.



President Siad Barre

In a speech broadcast before the parade, Barre again attacked the Soviet Union and Cuba for interfering in the affairs of the Horn of Africa and urged them to end their "aggressive designs" against Somalia.

Blast damages Jerusalem cinema

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (R) — A bomb explosion Saturday damaged a cinema in the old city of Jerusalem but there were no reports of casualties. A number of Jews were in the audience at the time since Jewish-owned cinemas are closed on the Sabbath. The bomb went off in the lavatory of the building. Security sources said they had no information on a reported bombing in Haifa Saturday. Palestinian commandos in Beirut said they had killed or wounded more than 10 Israeli officers by planting a bomb in a building used by the Israeli army.

tion will be introduced within the next year and that it will include provisions for a national parliament.

Somalia's ruling Socialist Party, created by the military after they toppled civilian rule here nine years ago, will also hold an extraordinary congress within the next three months.

The Somali leader also attacked the Soviets and Cubans for "blatantly siding" against weak guerrilla movements fighting for independence in Ethiopia's Ogaden and Eritrean regions.

Until the Soviets and Cubans began switching their allegiance to Ethiopia, Somalia was among their staunchest allies in Africa.

Somali troops who invaded the Ogaden last year in a bid to end Ethiopian rule for the mainly Somali population, were defeated last March in a Soviet and Cuban spearheaded offensive.

Somalia's efforts to purchase new sophisticated equipment in the West are being hampered by fears that it will again be used against neighboring states which have Somali populations.

However, Barre said relations with the West — especially the U.S. and European Economic Community nations "are now improving." The same also applied to China, he said.



AT PENTAGON: Lt. Gen. Kamel Hassan Ali, Egyptian defense minister and head of his delegation to the Middle East peace talks, inspects a guard of honor at a welcoming ceremony at the Pentagon Friday. At left is U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. (Wirephoto)

Mubarak briefs Callaghan on Mideast peace talks

LONDON, Oct. 22 (R) — British Premier James Callaghan had a briefing from the Egyptians Saturday on the Washington Middle East peace talks, and was believed to feel no insoluble problems had arisen.

Officials said Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak saw Callaghan for nearly two hours at the premier's country residence. With Mubarak was Osama el-Baz, a member of Egypt's delegation to the talks.

Dayan postpones visit to France

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has postponed indefinitely his official visit to France "because of recent developments" at the Mideast peace talks in Washington, the French Foreign Ministry announced Sunday.

Dayan was to have visited here Oct. 30-31.

The Israeli embassy informed French authorities Saturday night that he could not make it because the Washington talks he is attending "have brought too many uncertainties to bear on his schedule," the ministry said.

M.E. Briefs

●KARACHI—Ten opposition daily and weekly newspapers resumed publication Sunday after a three-day halt in protest against the government's pre-censorship orders.

●LOS ANGELES — Firefighters put out a blaze at an Arab trading firm in the Hollywood business district early Sunday after an anonymous caller claiming to represent the Jewish Defense League telephoned the Associated Press to report the office had been firebombed.

●DAMASCUS — Palestinians employed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) have begun a series of meetings here on outstanding problems with the agency. Palestinian sources said the three-day meetings would discuss mainly the question of wages, which the workers consider to be low, and alleged attempts by UNRWA to reduce its services.

●ANKARA — Senator Kamran Inan, who is challenging Premier Suleyman Demirel for leadership of the main opposition Justice Party (JP), was Sunday refused permission to address the party congress here.

Syria to follow Egypt to peace, 'October' magazine quotes source

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (AP) — Syria will follow in Egypt's footsteps and negotiate a peace agreement with Israel, according to a "top well-informed" source quoted by the magazine "October" Sunday.

"Syria, in particular, will (make an agreement with Israel). Exactly like it did with the first and second disengagements, it cannot but walk in the same path ... and I see this clearly," the unidentified source told Anis Mansour, the publication's editor-in-chief and a confidante of President Anwar Sadat.

The source said he was "optimistic" over the warm welcome U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance received in Damascus when he visited the Syrian capital after the Camp David summit.

In a matter of months, Israel will withdraw behind the Al Arish-Ras Muhammad line (the first stage of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai) and will terminate the military government in the West Bank and Gaza, withdrawing to new security stations, the source said.

The source discounted any notions of Egypt's inability to defend the Sinai when it recovers it from Israel.

After the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is signed, Egypt will regain the whole of Sinai including the strategic passes. "Who holds the passes, holds the Sinai ... we now have a tunnel under the (Suez) Canal, and we can, if a war erupts or Sinai is attacked, push through (the tunnel) 1000 tanks in one hour," he said.

He discounted the role of the Soviet Union in the U.N. Security Council. "Even if the Soviets use the veto, the matter concerns us in the first and last respect with Israel, Jordan, the Palestinians and America," he said.

Guerrillas claim killing 40 Ethiopians

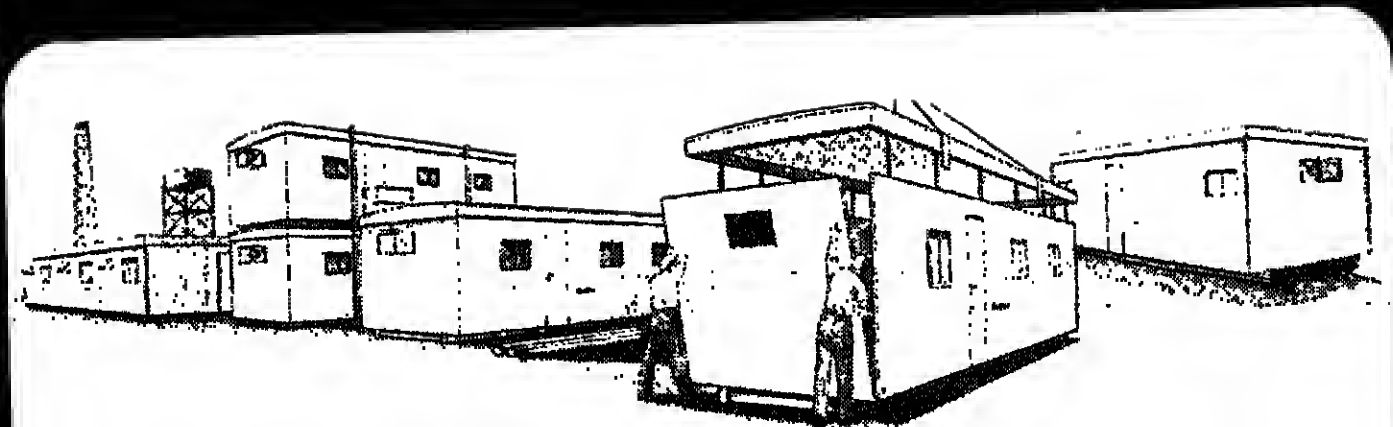
DAMASCUS, Oct. 22 (R) — Eritrean guerrillas fighting for independence from Ethiopia said here they killed 40 Ethiopian soldiers and wounded many in an ambush Saturday near the Sudanese border.

The Eritrean news agency said the Ethiopians were ambushed when they tried to break through an Eritrean siege.

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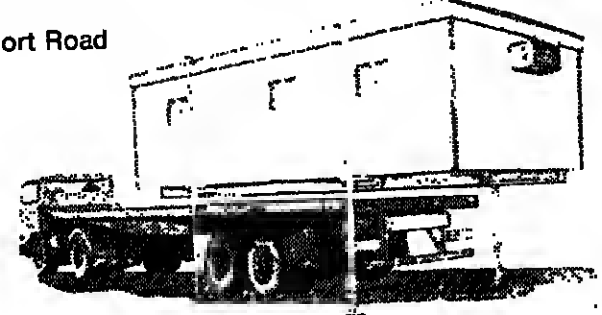
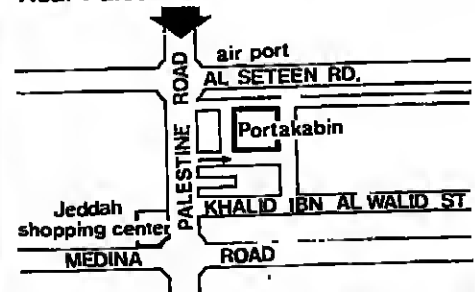


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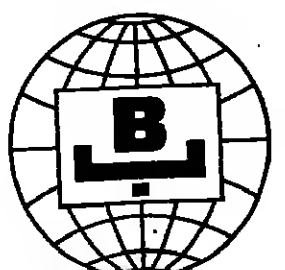
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BP admits oil to Salisbury flowed until mid-September

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The state-controlled British Petroleum Co. Sunday acknowledged operating a sanctions-busting setup with four other major Western firms that kept Rhodesia supplied with oil via South Africa until mid-September.

This meant that violations of United Nations sanctions

and British law apparently continued even after a scandal broke earlier last month over previous violations.

In a statement released Sunday, BP's chairman, Sir David Steel, said the arrangement has now been ended.

A Foreign Office spokesman reported BP's account of the situation is being examined at high level.

Sir David claimed a 1971 agreement with the South African state-owned oil corporation, SASOL, bound South African subsidiaries of Western oil firms to fulfill SASOL's needs.

The swap arrangement meant that BP, Shell Oil, the American Mobil and Caltex companies and the French Total Corporation had had to send matching quantities to make up for SASOL's deliveries to the Rhodesians.

When reports of these arrangements reached Foreign Secretary David Owen in early September he immediately conveyed his concern to BP executives in London. They denied knowledge of the deal.

Aides said Owen nonetheless called for a probe and demanded the secret and complex swap deal be cancelled at once if it was found to exist.



Jackie Onassis



Edward Kennedy

Kennedys go to Harvard to dedicate JFK school

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP) — Political controversy marred the dedication of the John F. Kennedy School of Government Saturday at Harvard University.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, her children, John Jr. and Caroline, and the late president's brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, were among the approximately 5,000 people who gathered at the university to dedicate the \$73 million center.

The project, a community sore spot since its beginning, drew protest from an estimated

800 demonstrators, who voiced opposition to naming the school's library for Charles Englehard, who donated \$1 million to Harvard, and has sizable South African investments. Englehard did not attend the dedication.

"Now at last Jack has come back to Harvard," said Kennedy, the main speaker at the ceremony.

"The work goes on. The dream still lives. The flame may flicker, but it shall never die," said the senator, accompanied by his wife, Joan.

Japanese roll out red carpet for Teng

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (R)—Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the first top-ranking Chinese Communist leader to visit Japan, arrived Sunday to open a new era in Sino-Japanese relations.

He and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will attend the ratification ceremony Monday of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty signed in Peking last August.

Later Teng will have lunch with Emperor Hirohito in the Bamboo Room of the emperor's moated Tokyo Palace.

The Japanese are viewing the visit with near Euphoria, and see it as wiping out 47 years of antipathy ranging from war to a diplomatic chill which began with the 1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

The "Asahi Evening News", a leading English-language newspaper, said in a news story on the palace lunch: "It will be a historic moment, bringing an end to a long and unfortunate period in relations between Japan and China."

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ALIVE AND COLD: One of the 356 Vietnamese boat people who was given sanctuary in Britain, walks in the chilly air of her new home.

Cuban political prisoners fly to freedom in Miami

MIAMI, Oct. 22 (AP) — A short but historic flight from Havana touched down at Miami airport late Saturday, bringing to the United States the first group of political

prisoners allowed to leave Cuba. Forty-six freed prisoners and a group of about 25 of their relatives aboard the plane were to be taken to an auditorium for a reunion with other relatives and friends, officials said.

INDIAN ISLAND, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP) — The leader of the Penobscot Indian tribe says his people may accept a compromise offer of \$27 million cash and 100,000 acres to settle a 200-year-old land dispute with the United States.

But Wilfred Pehrsoo added that he still sees some possible obstacles to a final resolution of the 12.5 million-acre claim filed by the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of this northeastern state.

The latest offer was announced Tuesday by Senator William D. Hathaway, a Maine Democrat, but it has been embraced only by President Jimmy Carter, Hathaway and fellow Maine Democratic Senator Edmund Muskie.

Regardless of the outcome, the ancient bitterness on this tiny island reservation north of

Bangor will likely remain — bitterness over events that ate up all but 4,500 of the Penobscot's original 10 million acres.

Indian leaders show visitors a 1755 proclamation that offered 50 British pounds for the capture of any adult Penobscot male and 40 pounds for his scalp. The tribe's women and children came cheaper by the whites' standards — their scalps bought 20 pounds.

A 1790 U.S. law known as the Indian Non-Intercourse Act prohibited any land deals with American Indians unless ratified by Congress. The Indians claim Congress never specifically approved the numerous land sales and land grabs that left the Penobscots with just 147 small islands in the river that bears their name and the Passamaquoddy with two small reservations in far eastern Maine on the Atlantic Coast.

The latest offer calls for the U.S. government to pay \$27 million and provide 510 million to buy 100,000 acres of undeveloped woodland from the large paper companies that own much of the state.

"We could walk into one of those department stores (in neighboring communities) and they'd take one look at us and say 'sorry, we're not hiring,'" Pehrsoo said. "This is one of the things we're trying to change. If we have a good economic base here, then we can compete."

Although the leaders expect the tribes to endorse the offer, the deal is far from consummated.

A question that looms large in the mind of the state of Maine is who shall have jurisdiction over the Indian lands.



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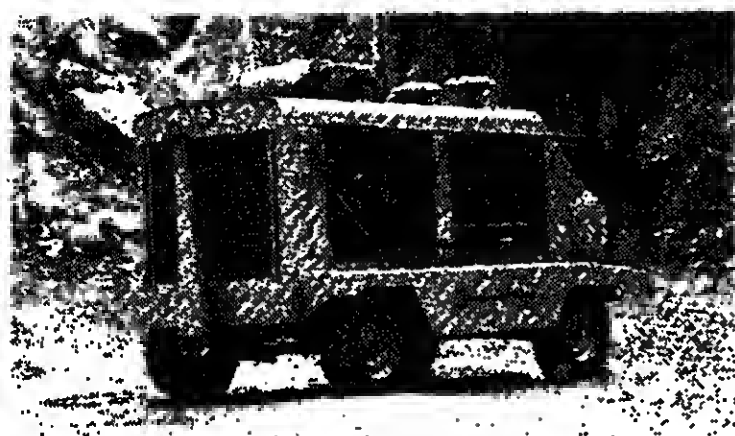
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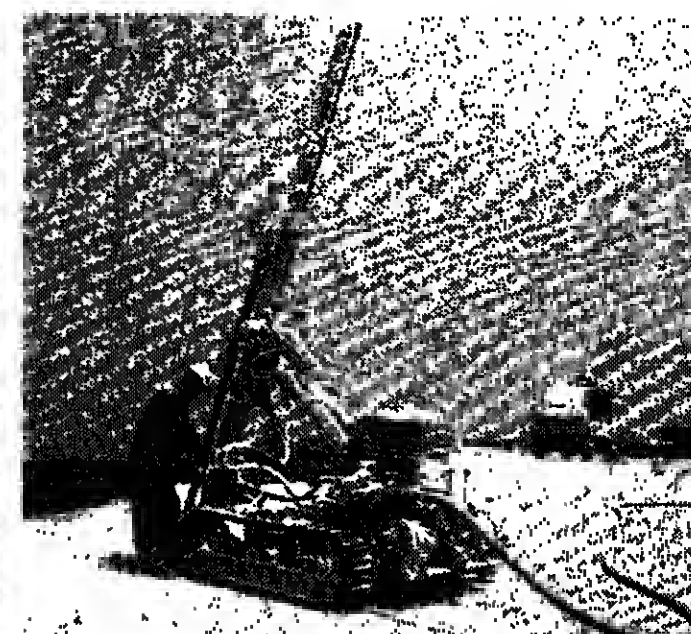
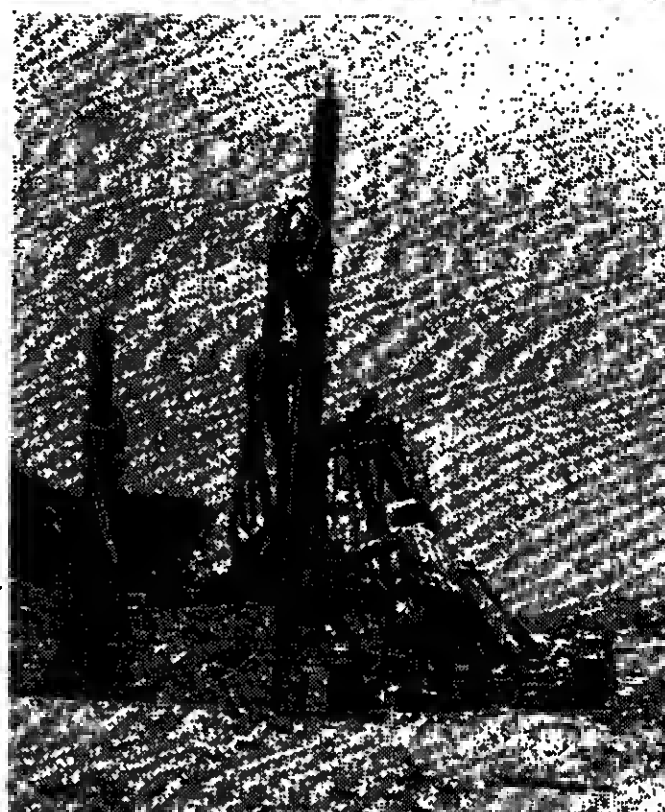
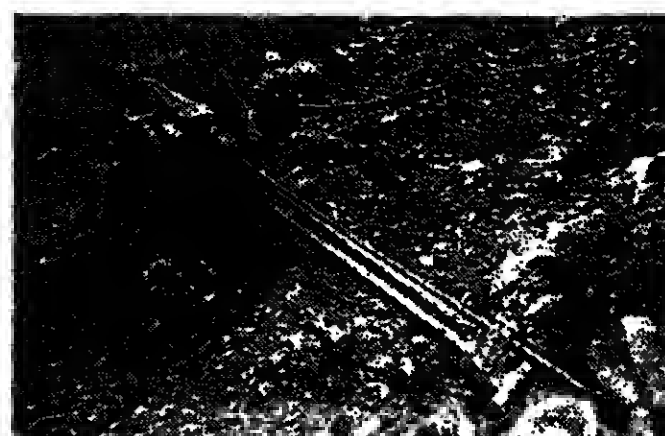


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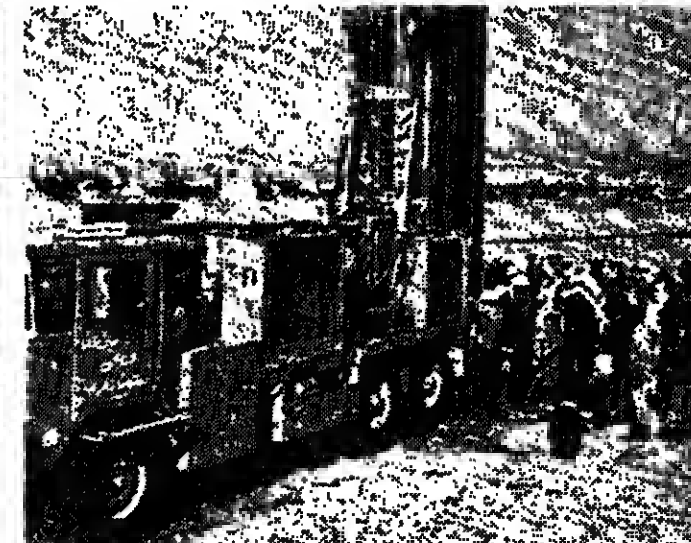
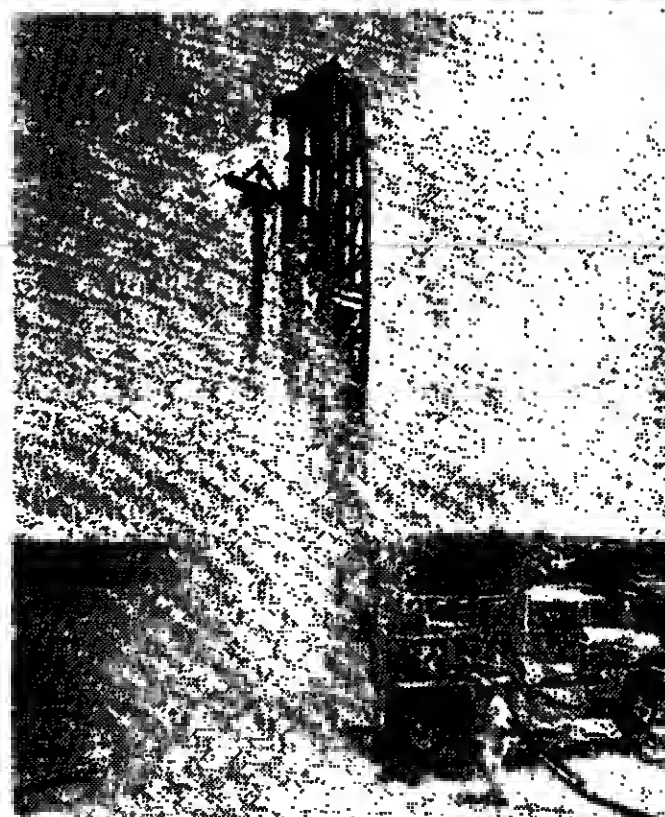
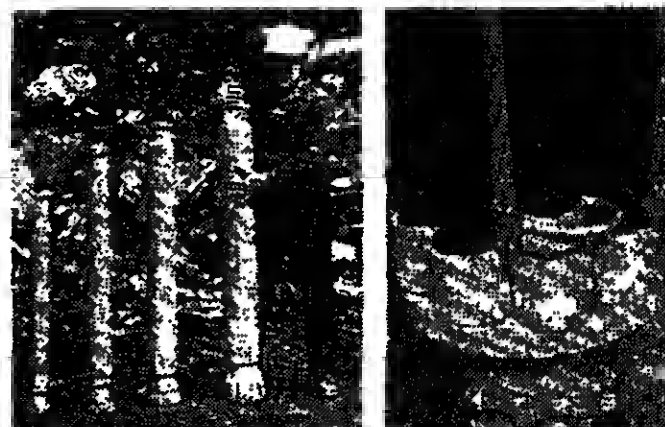


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SAHARA VISION

The Mauritanian President Mustapha Ould Salek who is visiting Saudi Arabia is rightly concentrating his energies since coming to power on solving the Western Sahara problem. His country is at war with the Polisario, the front for the liberation of the former Spanish colony. In 1975, Spain ceded the territory to Mauritania and Morocco.

Algeria, taking umbrage at not being consulted by Spain or the two Arab countries, objected to the settlement and sought to bring pressure to bear on both countries. Polisario has been waging a guerrilla war against the two states with Mauritania bearing the brunt of the campaign.

Since the former president, Mokhtar Ould Dadah, could not resolve the issue peacefully, the army moved and seized power in the hope of finding a more equitable settlement to the costly war in the desert.

President Salek has already visited Morocco and Libya in pursuit of peace. His country is simply unable to withstand a long and bloody conflict with well-armed and determined guerrillas. To him and his people, a peaceful end to the conflict is essential.

Mauritania has offered to talk to Algeria and the Polisario. Its leaders have offered to share cabinet portfolios with the Polisario leaders who are demanding full independence of the desert territory. There has been a hint by Mauritania that it would be willing to discuss a sort of self-government for the desert inhabitants in its part of the land.

These are constructive gestures that augur well for a region that has been in the grips of a war that it can ill-afford. The sooner President Salek's efforts meet with acceptance as a possible framework for a peaceful settlement the better for all concerned. This is especially so for Mauritania which is one of the poorest countries in the world. The war is costing it dearly. Its balance of payment deficit is staggering and it can hardly maintain its forces and resources mobilized indefinitely.

President Salek seems to have the right approach to the problem of the desert and deserves to be heard with sympathy and understanding by the other parties to the conflict. The Polisario has declared and observed a ceasefire to give him a chance to formulate his ideas for a permanent peace in the region. Other parties should do the same.

Kenyan food fears

By Stewart Sommerlad

NAIROBI—There is growing concern among medical authorities in Kenya that a widespread threat exists to public health as a result of extensive aflatoxin contamination of pet and animal foods, and possibly human foods as well.

Aflatoxins are one of a group of highly toxic poisons which are produced by some moulds and fungi which grow on a wide variety of agricultural products such as maize, barley, wheat, oats, groundnuts, soybeans and sunflower, and which also exist in the oils and meals manufactured from these products.

The existence of the aflatoxin contamination first came to light when more than 100 dogs that had been fed on grain-based pet foods began dying.

Veterinary examinations showed that all the dogs had died as a result of complete liver failure, and subsequent test of the dog food showed that in some cases the aflatoxin contamination was well over 1,000 parts per billion, which compares with the maximum contamination levels allowed in human and animal foods in the United States of less than 25 parts per billion.

Concern about it to the human health risk began growing when it was realised that some of the companies which manufactured the dog food also manufactured food for other animals, and for humans as well.

Since the initial dog deaths, there have been reports of deaths of quail and ducks being bred for restaurant use after they had been fed on commercial chicken feed, and it is known that at least one of the dogs that died had not been fed on commercial dog food, but on posho, the maize meal used almost universally by African families in Kenya and surrounding countries.

The Kenyan Ministry of

Health has now begun investigations to try and identify and eliminate the source of the contamination, and some manufacturers have withdrawn their pet foods from the market.

Extensive research in Kenya and other parts of Africa, and in Asia, has shown that the incidence of liver cancer is closely related to the levels of aflatoxin in the diet. A document compiled by a World Health Organisation (WHO) task group last year states that "available epidemiological data...reveals positive indications between the frequency of aflatoxin contamination of foods offered for sale in markets and the frequency of liver cancer in the study areas."

Generally speaking, the mould or fungal species which produce aflatoxins thrives in hot humid conditions, and is less prolific in higher colder altitudes. The WHO report notes that aflatoxin has been found in the heart, kidney and brain tissues of affected individuals, and some medical research suggests that aflatoxins have been responsible for kidney and brain damage, although further research is necessary.

Aflatoxins occur in a wide range of foods such as groundnuts or peanuts, coconuts, manioc, common beans, all grains and grain meals, cocoa, green coffee beans, sunflower, soybeans, and various tree nuts such as almonds, pistachios and walnuts.

One of the major problems of reducing the aflatoxin threat to human health is that there are many countries, including Kenya, which have not laid down any statutory maximum permissible levels of aflatoxin contamination for either human or animal foods, and there is therefore no way of preventing manufacturers from selling contaminated food if they think they can get away with it. (OFNS)



"KING-SIZE OR REGULAR?"

The unaffordable Concorde

By Don Cook

PARIS — Some time toward the end of this year, the last Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliner will come off the production line at the French Aerospace works at Toulouse with a price-tag of around \$60 million on its needle-nose and not a buyer in sight.

At that point there will be nine Concorde flying — five with British Airways, four with Air France — and five on the ground unsold. Three of the latter are at Toulouse and two at the British Aerospace works at Filton near Bristol.

The British and French governments are going to have to face up fairly soon to the problem of what to do about their \$2.2 billion investment in airliners which are marvels of technology but which no airline can afford to buy and operate.

McDonnell Douglas is reported in London to be having exploratory talks with British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce on possible collaboration on a future supersonic jet for the 1990s with about double the passenger capacity of the Concorde. But until the problem of the Concorde on the ground has been solved, this is bound to be pie-in-the-sky for the British government, which would have to commit hundreds of millions of dollars in development funds.

Since the Concorde went into commercial service in January, 1976, they have operated on a par with any other airliners as far as reliability and punctuality, with a minimum of cancellations and good on-time performance.

They have also certainly won their full share of enthusiastic repeat passengers. For those who like to take off

from Paris in the late morning, enjoy a caviar lunch during 34 hours over the Atlantic, and arrive in New York with the clock turned back to breakfast time, Concorde can't be beaten.

By the end of September, Air France had flown just over 122,000 passengers on its four Concorde to New York, Washington, Dakar in Senegal, Rio de Janeiro and Caracas, Venezuela, and has just launched a twice-weekly extension of its Paris-Washington service on to Mexico City.

British Airways is so far operating only to New York, Washington and Bahrain, having been stopped by the Malaysian government from flying over Malaysia to launch a service to Singapore and the Far East.

Air France reports summer passenger loads at 93 per cent of capacity from Paris to New York daily and 80 per cent capacity on the Rio de Janeiro run twice weekly; 40 per cent to Caracas once a week and 52 per cent to Washington three times weekly. Clearly, the run between London and Paris to New York is the paydirt.

All of this seems like a lot of flying for only four Concorde with Air France and five with British Airways. But in fact the "utilization factor" for the superconics is extremely low compared to subsonic airliners.

Air France will have logged only about 1,500 flying hours on each of its four Concorde during the entire year, whereas it gets around 4,000 flying hours out of its Boeing 747 jumbo jets with nearly five times the payload. British Airways' utilization so far is much lower than that of Air

France — less than 800 hours for each of its five aircraft.

The Concorde is therefore a fully proven aircraft from a strictly operational point of view — but the nine now flying are under-utilized and the problem remains of how and where to get the other five, which will soon be completed, into the air. The first fact which stands out is that no airline in the world is going to be able to afford to invest \$60 million in a single plane which carries barely 100 passengers. By comparison, the Boeing 747 costs about half as much and carries four times as many passengers. The only reason Air France and British Airways did it was because they are government-subsidized and were ordered to.

From the operating experience of the two airlines so far, it appears that the super fare for Concorde travel — about 20 per cent higher than regular first-class fares — is enough to break even on operating costs of fuel, crews and operational maintenance. But it is not enough to make any significant dent in amortizing the purchase price of the planes.

British Airways for example, is setting aside about \$30 million a year for a 10-year write-off of more than \$300 million which it paid for its fleet of five Concorde. Thus, of a \$34 million loss on Concorde during 1977 on the British books, \$30 million was depreciation of the purchase. Air France is presumably having to write off its investment in a similar bookkeeping charge against its profitable operations. It is little wonder that no other airline is prepared even to think about buying those five Concorde waiting at Toulouse and Filton. (LAT)

The thirteen days

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON —

At the end, it came down to the two most intractable issues: Jerusalem and the Palestinians. It was Sunday, September 17 — a warm, clear day. President Jimmy Carter had been up until the early morning hours that day in a grueling meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and two of Begin's top advisers.

They had agreed, at that meeting, to a formula involving Israeli settlements in the former Egyptian territory or the Sinai Peninsula that appeared to clear the way for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. But no such treaty would ever be possible if there was not agreement on the other two issues.

Sunday afternoon, Carter walked out of Aspen Lodge, his quarters at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains. He walked across the lawn to Birch Lodge, which for the last 13 days had been Begin's home. He carried with him some photographs of himself, personally inscribed to Begin's grandchildren. He also carried the latest draft of a proposed letter from the government of the United States to the governments of Israel and Egypt setting out the U.S. position on Jerusalem.

Less than eight hours later, Carter, Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat would step off a helicopter into the floodlights that bathed the south lawn of the White House. They would be brimming over with smiles, and a few minutes later the Israeli and the Egyptian, the two old enemies, would embrace each other as Carter and a television audience of millions watched.

It was a moment of political triumph for Carter. But his smile, and the smiles of the others, masked not only the fragile and uncertain future of the agreements that were reached at Camp David but the remarkable process that produced them and left all of the participants exhausted.

The full story of the 13 days of Camp David may never be known. But it is now possible to put together a partial picture of the extraordinary summit conference that produced two frameworks for a possible peace in the Middle East.

It is a story of endless meetings that stretched into the early-morning hours of every day, of a slow building up of pressure, of a threat by Sadat to walk out and a final scramble to put it all together under an American-imposed deadline which, intentionally or not, appears to have helped clear the final barriers.

In the beginning, Carter probed the other two men's thoughts in separate meetings first with Begin and then Sadat. On Wednesday, Sept. 6, the first full day of the summit, he brought them together for the first time on the patio behind Aspen Lodge.

It did not go well. For months, the Israelis had been challenging Sadat to come with a new proposal to settle their differences. That Wednesday, Sadat took up the challenge, throwing on the table a new Egyptian proposal that was totally unacceptable to the Israelis.

The three leaders met alone and the details of that first exchange are not known. But Carter has told a congressional delegation that it was acrimonious and heated.

He would bring Sadat and Begin together again the next day for another five hours of meetings, but it was already clear to Carter that if there was to be any progress at Camp David the other two would have to be kept apart. After the third day of the summit, they would not meet again in a formal negotiating session.

By the first weekend of the summit, as Begin remained in

his cabin to observe the Jewish sabbath, the situation did not appear hopeful. According to American officials, it was at this time that there was informal agreement among the three delegations that it was time for the United States to make its own proposals to see if the differences could be bridged.

Privately, U.S. officials offered hints of the situation, but under the terms of the news blackout, they spoke in their own diplomatic code.

"Some things we thought would be really tough have turned out to be not so tough, and some things we thought would be easy are turning out not to be," one of them said.

What he meant was this: By the first weekend, the Israelis had shown some flexibility on the complex issue of the occupied territory of the West Bank of the Jordan River, considered the key sticking point before the negotiations. That early flexibility suggested the possibility of agreement down the line.

But on the question of removing their settlements from the Sinai — thought not to be a major problem — the Israelis refused to budge.

It was around this time that the summit discussions broke into a two-part effort that would in the end produce two documents — a framework for future negotiations involving Egypt, Israel and Jordan over the West Bank, and a framework for a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Except for the Sinai settlements issue, American officials discovered, the Egyptians and Israelis were tantalizingly close to the point where they could make peace. But Sadat had sworn to his Arab allies never to sign a separate peace with Israel. For him to do so at Camp David, he would have to take with him from the summit a framework on the West Bank and Gaza that he could at least claim contained significant Israeli concessions.

The rest of the summit focused on an American-directed effort to find the right formula — a framework on the West Bank and Gaza that would allow Sadat to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

By the time it was over, the U.S. delegation would turn out 23 draft documents.

By the second week, the summit settled into a pattern. Carter daily shuttled between the two Middle East leaders, bringing with him the latest American refinements, of the latest proposals and objections from one side or the other.

At night, after meeting with either Begin or Sadat, Carter would sit down with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, to sort out where it all stood. Then Vance would wander over to one of the other cabins where the American drafting team — Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, Ambassador-at-Large Alfred Atherton and National Security Council staff aide William Quandt — would receive Carter's latest instructions for revising the documents and work into the early morning hours.

The pressure was building on all of them. At 4:30 one morning, Rosalynn Carter got out of bed, awakening her husband. Carter's mind turned immediately to the negotiations and he roused Brzezinski from his cabin to bring a document to Aspen Lodge.

For all of the informality of the Camp David setting, the atmosphere was filled with tension, suspicion, fatigue and what one participant called "a rollercoaster of waves of optimism and pessimism right to the end." Carter was openly discouraged and frustrated at times, but according to his aides, never faltered in pressing the other two men for

accommodation. The crisis of the summit came Thursday, Sept. 14. Disgusted with the pace of the talks, Sadat, according to U.S. officials, sent a signal of his intention to walk out. It is not known what the signal was, but the next day the Egyptian press was reporting that there had been a crisis at Camp David and that Sadat was about to leave.

It was after Thursday night, apparently the low point of the summit, that events began to move rapidly. Mondale was summoned to Camp David that night, and the next day he was dispatched for private visits with Begin and Sadat. It was during these meetings that the deadline to end the summit by Sunday, was imposed. And during these meetings, according to sources, Mondale discussed with the two leaders how they would likely look to the world if the then 11-day summit ended in total failure.

By the last weekend, three issues remained unresolved. They were Jerusalem, the Sinai settlements and the five-year transitional period during which, according to the final agreement, "there will be negotiations to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors...."

At some point — when is not clear — an agreement was reached over Jerusalem. It was an agreement to disagree — each side would exchange letters with the other setting forth its position. That issue seemed settled.

The crucial meeting occurred Saturday night and lasted until 12:30 Sunday morning. It involved Carter and Vance for the United States and Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Israeli legal aide Aharon Barak for Israel.

At this meeting, Begin was said to have made some movement on the details of the language governing the five-year transition period for the West Bank and Gaza. It was also at this meeting that the deadlock over the Sinai settlements was finally broken — Begin agreed to a formula under which the Israeli Knesset would decide in two weeks to evacuate the settlements. For his own domestic political purposes, he did not agree publicly to support withdrawal of the settlements.

Sunday morning at Camp David it seemed that an agreement, if not peace, was at hand.

But then the issue of the holy city erupted once again. Originally, the Israelis proposed that only they and the Egyptians exchange letters stating their positions on Jerusalem, only reluctantly accepting Egyptian demands that there also be a letter stating the American position. The United States has always rejected claims that East Jerusalem is a part of Israel.

The U.S. letter referred to East Jerusalem as occupied and Begin strongly objected. It was over that word that Carter, photographs and the latest U.S. draft in hand, held a six-minute meeting with Begin Sunday night. "Occupied" was gone. The letter instead referred to earlier U.S. statements refusing to recognize Israeli claims over East Jerusalem.

There was one final meeting involving Carter and Vance for the United States, Sadat and Undersecretary of State Osama al-Baz for Egypt. After the Egyptians had given final approval to the language dealing with the transition period in the West Bank and Gaza, the president emerged from the meeting and flashed a thumbs up sign to his aides. (WP)

saudi press review

the customer.

"Al-Medina" editorial reviewed the government's preparations for this year's pilgrimage.

"Since the government is responsible for the comfort of the pilgrims, no effort has been spared to provide the best possible services for them. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who come here every year find a better standard of service each time they visit the country."

An "Al-Medina" columnist criticized what he termed the declining standards of traffic control in Mecca which at one time, he said, were extremely high. The writer said there are fewer traffic policemen now and that their attitude to the public has become less courteous.

"The streets are crowded with abandoned cars and other cars" which have changed streets into private garages.

Another writer of "Al-Medina" drew the attention of the Ministry of Commerce to the fact that few importers bother to provide a full range of spare parts for the goods they sell. The writer said "often a customer cannot find a small spare part for a television set and sometimes has to throw it away altogether." The writer said that the number of such companies is quite large and they have one thing in common — taking in of

"Okaz" editorial dealt with the Lebanese situation and called on President Elias Sarkis to find a new formula for the changed circumstances in the country. The editorial stressed the need for constitutional changes in view of what has happened in Lebanon. It said the present constitution was formulated by France as the colonial power in Lebanon at the time. "Thus the president and other leaders ought to decide on a different formula to ensure peace, stability and national reconciliation."

"Al-Jazirah" dealt with Arab public relations in the United States in view of the activities of the Arab-American Friendship Association. The paper said the association "has done a great deal in projecting the Arab image and viewpoint. Its annual report said that the association was featured through 600 radio and television programs and held press conferences in 70 cities throughout the U.S.A."

"Such activities, would have cost several million. But the entire budget of the association is no more than \$120,000. Although this amount is scarcely adequate for the purposes of the association, those in charge of it have done a great job."

Commenting on the proposed Arab summit in Baghdad, "Al-Riyadh" said that it was now sure to take place because two main obstacles have been successfully eliminated. The first was the fighting in Lebanon which could have sabotaged the conference. This has now stopped. The second hurdle was the animosity between Baghdad and Damascus. Slanging matches have been halted in the interests of reconciliation while Iraqi officials took the unprecedented step of visiting Syria. Syrian leaders are expected to return the visit shortly for fuller accord between the two neighbors. "With such goodwill on both sides, we should expect positive results during the next few days."

"Al-Bilad" editorial welcomed the visit of the Mauritanian leader Mustapha Ould Salek to Saudi Arabia and said that "it is a link in the chain of inter-Arab consultations that could only benefit the Arab cause."

"These consultations are also necessary in view of the present circumstances and developments for formulating a unified stand and a comprehensive Arab strategy in the service of Arab interests."

Pakistani handicrafts exhibition

By a Staff Reporter
AL KHOBAR—A large one takes seven or eight people two years of their lives to make," said the intense young businessman. "It's not an overnight job. But they hypnotize me. You can't help but look at them."

The subject is Oriental carpets, in this case, those made in Pakistan. The speaker is Muhammad Salim Hafiz, a sophisticated, 22-year-old handicrafts merchandiser from Pakistan.

Hafiz is in Al Khobar this week with an exhibit of Pakistani wares on display at the Alghosabi Hotel, where he is greeting prospective customers from 9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. through Wednesday.

Salim points out that very little of his wares are now available in Saudi Arabia.

They represent the work of artisans rather than assembly line workers, and were chosen for the show as fabrics and crafts Salim had not encountered in Saudi souks.

"The designs are completely different," he said.

Everything on display is also for sale, with prices ranging from small brass cups for SR 5 to SR 15,000 carpets.

Each item is almost entirely handmade in the sense that machines used on the brass vases, ashtrays, candleholders and copper plates are primitive. Each item has been individually decorated. The cotton kaftans and wool Kashmir robes are one-of-a-kind items.

"The robes are all Kashmir wool, handmade from beginning to end," Salim said. "The robes were begun in

early May and finished in September, but we could get only 12 robes out of all Kashmir. That gives you an idea of the work involved."

But the trim, stylish Hafiz' deeper enthusiasms surface when he talks of his carpets. Articulate and intelligent, the young man speaks of the business which he learned from his family with great authority. Aided by excellent English developed at Aitchison College (affiliated with Cambridge) and studies leading to B.A. degrees in economics and political science from Christian College in Lahore, Pakistan, his overview of carpet history and marketing is impressive for a man of any age.

"The exhibit contains almost all Pakistan carpets," he said. "Pakistan is a new country so a lot of people don't

know much about it. But when migrants from Persia settled in India around 1100-1200 A.D., weavers came also. After the partition of India (India and Pakistan were separated in 1947), many of the Muslims migrated to Pakistan."

Thus the carpet industry in Pakistan is one of the oldest arts being practiced in that area.

"All the designs of our carpets at the exhibition are ancient designs made in Persia hundreds of years ago," he said. "Only small changes help date them, such as the weaving. Weaving changed as looms became more modern."

Salim and his family, which comprise Dekatrade, the company involved in the exhibit, commission the carpet makers to make the products, much as

the process has been done for many years.

"Carpets are still a cottage industry," he said. "We have the designs in mind and give the people the designs and materials, then they finish the carpet."

According to Salim, the term "Oriental carpets" simply means carpets from the East, but is usually applied to hand-made or hand-knotted rugs produced in the area stretching from the Balkans in Southeast Europe over Turkey, North Africa, the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and China. Currently, Iran is the largest exporter of carpets.

Pakistan, however, exports \$100 million a year in carpets, according to Maqbool-Ur-Rahman, a textile expert traveling with Salim. Five years



Muhammad Salim Hafiz and his merchandise

ago exportation was only about half that amount. Handmade carpets have their

home in the East because wool is the best material for making them and is available from the nomads' sheep and goats. And the sheep of cold mountainous countries give better wool than sheep grazing in the warmer valleys, according to Salim.

The weaver starts with a tapestry, woven or "kelim" border. Then he begins to tie his row of knots, which form the layer of the pile, or nap. When the row of knots has been tied across the entire rug, an instrument much like a comb is used to force the row of knots down.

The ancient process of carpet making is divided into three steps: gathering the wool, dyeing, and knotting. After the wool is collected, it is put into water and boiled. Then the wool is dyed according to the color scheme of the carpet. Dyeing is done only by experts. The wool is then exposed to the sun for many weeks to allow for fading.

Weaving is time: long and monotonous work. The carpets in the weaving house follow a specific pattern. Women and children weave while the men direct the process.

Knotting, or weaving, involves primitive looms. The simplest, used among the nomads, consists of two beams between which the warp threads are strung. The loom, lying flat, is held firm by pegs driven into the ground. Another type of loom, used in towns, is upright and consists of two strong beams connected by two vertical posts to make a steady frame.

The carpets offered by Salim in the Ambassador Room of the Alghosabi range in price from SR 200 to SR 15,000. Called "The Oriental Exhibition," the show is Salim's first. Since he is "young blood" in his family's business, he has been influenced by recent advertising and marketing techniques.

Although he feels that buying a handmade carpet is buying a piece of art and a piece of history, he is practical too. Salim intends to sell in large quantities to businessmen and importers, and is planning future exhibitions in Bahrain and Dubai.

Dhahran's new U.S. Consul

By Mary Jo McConahay
DHARAN—Ralph E. Lindstrom, the newly-arrived U.S. Consul General in Dhahran, wasted no time getting into the thick of his job. Two days after his plane landed Lindstrom received a call from U.S. Ambassador John West in Jeddah who announced an unexpected visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Eastern Province.

"I picked up the phone and kept dialing John Kelberer (chief executive officer of Aramco) to arrange a briefing, and finally asked my secretary why I wasn't having any luck. I was so new to Dhahran I didn't know you had to dial seven first to get a line into Aramco from here!"

Lindstrom may be new to Dhahran, but he is not new to his kind of work. A soft-spoken Minnesotan, Lindstrom first joined the Foreign Service in 1952.

"I have a special affinity for this time zone—GMT plus 3," he smiles. "I've served in Moscow and Nairobi, and now Dhahran."

But he has also worked in Washington, served as political officer to Afghanistan and economic officer in Paris and Hong Kong. While certain elements of the job are the same

whether the office is in a glittering metropolis or a provincial capital, the new consul general has found each of his posts has a unique character. And he feels that the only way to discover that character is to step out of the office and start moving.

"I think the greatest mistake a diplomat can make is being tied to a desk," he said.

Lindstrom has already met the governor of the Eastern Province introducing himself at the Dammam seaside palace on the eve of Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Julawi's journey to accompany King Khalid to Cleveland.

"Wherever U.S. citizens live and work here, I want to go," he says. "To Hofuf, to Jubail, to King Khaled Military City, to Ras Tanura..."

Hearing the litany of different places in the Eastern Province where Lindstrom must go to find Americans brings to mind how the Consul General's job here has changed over the years.

The only foreign diplomatic mission in Saudi Arabia outside Jeddah, the U.S. Consulate in Dhahran was once responsible primarily for U.S.

employees of Aramco in their Eastern Province camps, and for citizens living in the sheikdoms of the Gulf. By the early '70s, when full-fledged U.S. embassies were established in the Gulf countries, Washington even considered disbanding the Dhahran mission.

But today the picture has changed: now only about one third of the 15,000 to 20,000 Americans in the Eastern Province are with Aramco, and promoting U.S. trade in the area has become "a primary mission," according to Lindstrom.

The new consul general will spend much of his time with contractors and businessmen in order to prepare himself for one of the mission's high priority functions—giving advice and guidance to newcomers.

Nevertheless, Lindstrom has already arranged for a private tutor so he can use some of his spare time to learn Arabic. Although he says he has "no ambitions to get beyond simple conversation" and polite greetings, the consul has a big head start since he already speaks Swahili, a language which is about one-quarter Arabic in its vocabulary. In



Consul General Ralph E. Lindstrom with his wife, Gloria Lindstrom

addition, Lindstrom speaks Russian, French, the language of a major Bantu tribe "and some Cantonese."

After Paris and Washington, does a posting in a desert provincial capital—even one

in the midst of the world's largest oil fields and a flurry of construction activity—seem remote?

"When the idea was presented, I looked forward to coming here," Lindstrom

says. "Saudi Arabia is a country everybody is thinking about."

"The situation here is absolutely unique. I find there's more time in Dhahran than any place else I've been to take care of our own nationals."

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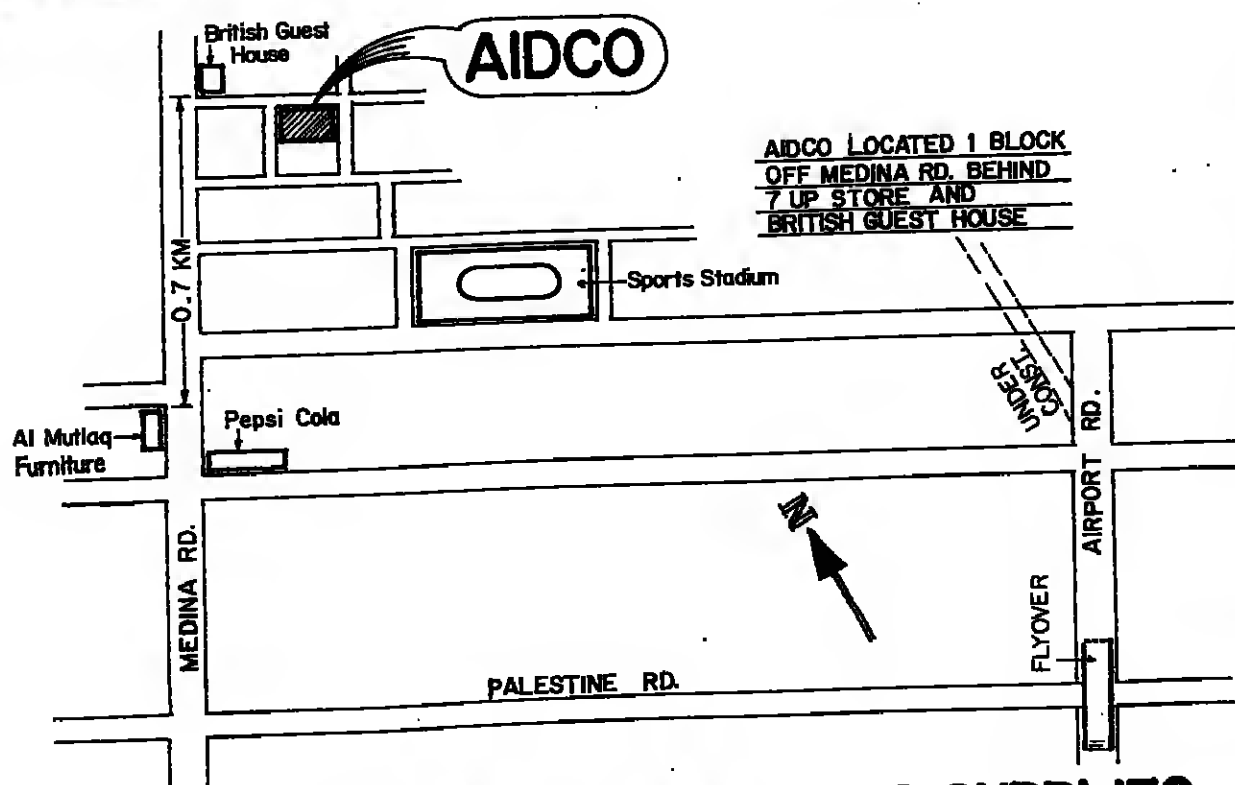
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The Comoros Islands and their coup for democracy

By David Lamb

MORONI — Here in the Indian Ocean, on a cluster of African islands known best for their poverty and perfume, a bizarre drama has ended 33 months of national insanity and set this country on the path toward democracy.

The cast of characters, living and dead, include a president nicknamed the Madman of Moroni, a white mercenary looking for a home and a winning side after 23 years of losing, and two wealthy exiles, one of them a deposed Comoran president, who lived in Paris while plotting their return to this remote archipelago midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The four had known each other before, both as enemy and friend, in the early days of the Comoro's hapless independence from France. Now, several double crosses later, they were playing out what was perhaps Africa's first civilian coup d'etat waged in the name of democracy and capitalism.

The so-called Madman of Moroni was Ali Soilih, 41, who had subjected his 300,000 people to a parody of the Chinese revolution. He replaced the civil service with illiterate teenagers, lowered the voting age to 14, burned 134 years of French administrative records, banned Muslim traditions, declared himself a prophet and ordered all the dogs in the country killed when he had a vision of a man with a dog trying to assassinate him.

"He seemed normal enough and full of ideals at first," Soilih's former prime minister, Abbas Jusuf, recalled recently. "But at the end he was clearly crazy. He wouldn't leave his house for months at a time, and he stayed up all night watching movies and taking drugs. During the day he took valium pills and stumbled around with big, bloodshot eyes."

"I tried to tell him, we can't run a country like this, with teenagers in charge of the ministries, with so many people getting killed and jailed. But he said the drugs gave him clear visions for the future. Then he put my mother in prison. She's 75."

Bob Denard, mercenary

The mercenary was Bob Denard, 50, a hired gun in wars spanning more than two decades from Indochina to Africa. The Comoros, the Frenchman was to say later, was one of the last African countries that a handful of freelance soldiers could still take over. Other African armies were getting stronger and his was a profession with no future, he lamented.

"A man reaches a point in his life when he sees it's time to settle down and he selects a place," Denard said. "I can eat well here, drink, sleep. There you have it. If the people want me, it will take 100,000 Cubans to get us off the islands."

The exiles in Paris were Ahmad Abdullah, 59 — who was the president of the Comoros during its first 28 days of independence, before being overthrown by Soilih with Denard's help — and Moroni businessman Muhammad Ahmad, 62, who mortgaged his Paris apartment to help finance the \$2 million coup that took place last May 13 after a year of planning.

"Our country has been very sick, run by a lunatic for nearly three years," Abdullah, restored to his presidency, said the other day. "Few men in Africa have done to their country what Ali Soilih did to his. We have a heavy job ahead of us to recover. We know that. Despite Soilih, we are not fools."

Periode noire

Soilih's 33-month draconian rule — referred to here as the "Periode Noire" (black period) — was extraordinary. Boasting that he had "changed the people's mentality," Soilih had nationalized everything from the taxis to the small fishing boats, gave roving bands of young thugs carte blanche to terrorize and kill in the name of revolution, forbade Muslim women to wear black veils and once stormed into a mosque.

Life had been normal enough in this pleasant, white-washed Arab capital of 15,000 persons the night before last May's coup. The people had been treated to the common spectacle of seeing prisoners marched through the narrow streets in sackcloth, their shaven heads and faces painted in white stripes while a man with a megaphone announced their alleged offense.

The island's largest hotel, the 25-room Itsandra, was empty and the 20-year-old barman, Youssouf Zoubir, whittled away the hours playing ping-pong with the cook in the lobby and watching lizards scurry along the walls in search of insects.

"It'd been a year at least since we'd seen a tourist," he said.

Down the road, in the seaside military camp a mile away,

Abdul Mdahuma, 49, Abdullah's former top adviser, was completing his second year of imprisonment in room 10 of a windowless cellblock. He had finished his daily meal of rice and beans and settled down with the three former ministers with whom he shared the 6-by-6 foot cubicle, wondering if the whispered rumors of a pending coup were true.

Ali Soilih had heard those rumors, too. But Jean Guilsou, a French mercenary who had come here with Denard in 1975 and stayed to train the president's bodyguards, convinced Soilih that the threat came from the island of Anjouan. Now betrayed by even his most trusted friends, Soilih dispatched the main units of his 2,000-man army to Anjouan, leaving this main island of grande Comoro vulnerable to attack.

Double cross

Soilih was in his hilltop villa. Until well past midnight, he sat with Olacharry Christian a French shipping agent who had invited himself for an evening of idle conversation. Christian had ended up on the short end of several business deals with Soilih and now his allegiances were with Bob Denard, who at that moment waited off the coast in a fishing trawler. With Denard were a German shepherd dog and 30 of "les affreux" (the terrible ones), as white mercenaries are known in Black Africa.

Denard, an avowed anti-Communist who says he fights for morality as well as money, had been on the losing side in Angola, Zaire, Nigeria — and a good many other places he won't discuss. He is among the most hated men on a continent that had hoped the show trial and execution of mercenaries in Angola two years ago would end the embarrassment of a few whites defeating thousands of blacks. Such was not to be.

Financed by Abdullah and Ahmad, Denard set off from Europe last April, he says, in a rusting, 30-year-old trawler, the "Masiwa." Except for one Britisher and two Germans, his handpicked crew was all French or Belgian. Each man had his own specialty, ranging from communications to munitions. They left under the guise of making mineral surveys in Argentina, but when they reached the Cape of Good Hope, Denard recalled, they simply turned left instead of right.

Shortly before 4 a.m. on May 13, Denard received the radio message from Moroni that Soilih had fallen asleep. The mercenaries slipped into three rubber rafts and paddled ashore on Itsandra Beach, their faces blackened, carrying sawed-off shotguns and grenades. Worshippers at the mosque across the street watched in disbelief.

Over in three hours

The mercenaries split into three groups. One moved on foot along the coastal road to the radio station, another up the hill to Soilih's villa, a third north to the military camp near the Itsandra Hotel. In three hours it was over. Thirty men had captured a country.

Ten Comoran soldiers were killed — the others, along with 20 Tanzanian military advisers, fled or were captured. One mercenary sprained his back in the assault. By breakfast time, Denard was on the phone to Paris, telling Abdullah, "Soilih's under house arrest, the army's surrendered, the people are overjoyed. You can come back as soon as we clean up things a bit."

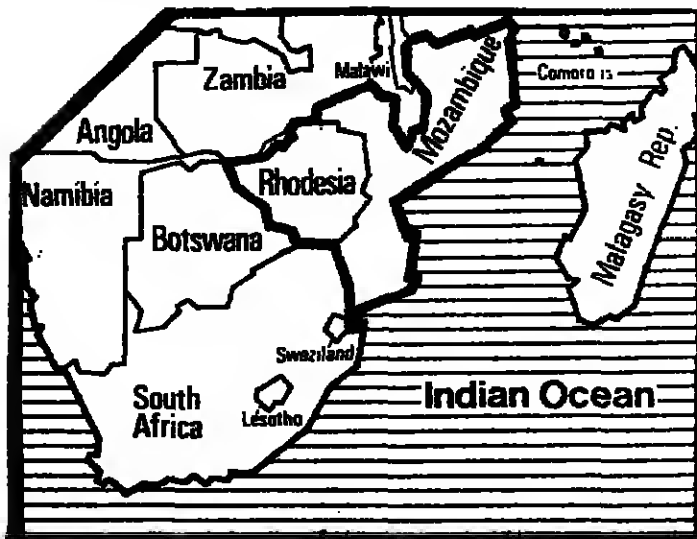
Africa reacted with shocked indignation. Uganda's president, Idi Amin said he would personally lead a parachute drop on the Comoros to "throw Denard into the Indian Ocean."

Albert Rene, who had come to power a year earlier in a coup led by Tanzanian mercenaries, said that the white mercenaries "must be sent packing." Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who supported the despotic Moroni regime because Soilih claimed to be some sort of socialist, helped have the new government thrown out of the annual Organization of

African Unity summit in Sudan. Madagascar cut communications to its neighbor.

"I don't know what the African countries are so upset about," Denard said. "At least they know where I am. If they drive me away I will disappear and who knows where I may show up next."

To the Comoran people, Denard had ended a night-



The Comoros Islands

mare. He was a hero and a liberator. They cheered him on the streets and sold T-shirts emblazoned with his name. And Denard responded by bestowing Comoran citizenship and the rank of colonel on himself, taking the Muslim name Mustapha Mouhadjou and announcing that he was hanging up his gun in the Comoros and settling down here forever.

His \$600-a-month soldiers moved into the Itsandra Hotel, running up a \$50,000 bill that remains unpaid. Denard met a pretty 21-year-old receptionist at the hotel, Mazna, whom he promptly married. By then the mercenaries had gotten the phone working again, supervised the removal of garbage from the streets and made the Comorans whitewash their homes. They had become the de facto rulers of the Comoros.

No other way

"I know mercenary is a dirty word in Africa," said the new Minister of Information, Hadji Hassanali, who helped plan the coup while in exile in Paris. "But we had no other way to save the people and the country from the Soilih regime."

On May 22, nine days after the coup, Abdullah returned from Paris and was greeted by 30,000 ecstatic Comorans. One week later, Soilih was killed by mercenary guards, allegedly as he tried to escape from his villa where he was under house arrest, awaiting trial for misappropriating millions of dollars of aid money from China and Kuwait.

Denard loaded Soilih's body into the back of an open land rover. There were two chest-high bullet holes in the president's white shirt. As the vehicle moved through Moroni, some bystanders missed a farwell. Just outside of town, past the shuttered high school and the long-unused parliament building, Denard turned off the paved road, and headed up a rocky track toward the 2,400-meter high volcano, Kharthala.

Soilih's sister, Fatime, waited there in the village of Chouani near the small cement-block house the president had built for his mother.

"Here is Ali Soilih," Denard told the sister. "If you need some of my men to help dig a grave, I will get them."

'Elvis lives'

MEMPHIS — Since Vernon Presley transferred his son's remains to the grounds of Graceland Mansion last October, close on one million people have passed through the gates — decorated with a musical motif — to pay homage. Not even a strike of city police and firemen in August, bringing power failures, looting and a week-long curfew, could keep the faithful away.

Neon signs on the Memphis streets flash a message: "Elvis Lives." The house where Presley was born in nearby Tupelo has been turned into a city-owned "non-profit" memorial. It must be the only thing in Memphis that isn't making a buck out of the late singer.

At Graceland's gate is his Uncle Vester, who watches the TV monitors in the guardhouse for vandals prying pieces from the "Wall of Love," covered with scrawled messages of adoration from the 5,000 to 10,000 daily visitors who queue patiently here each day in the humid heat.

Uncle Vester's book, "a Presley Speaks," sells for \$5, but the signed leather edition (in gold gift-box with white nylon scarf resembling those Elvis threw to fans from the stage) costs \$25. Across the way from Graceland is a shopping center. Since last October, half the stores in it have become souvenir shops. There are Elvis earrings, Elvis scarves, Elvis jump-suits, Elvis dolls, facsimile editions of the "Memphis Commercial Appeal" (the city's leading daily) for August 16, 1977 — the day Elvis died. —(OFNS)

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Connors hits as well as ever to vanquish Australian challenge

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 22 (AP) — American Jimmy Connors easily defeated Australia's Geoff Masters in straight sets Sunday to win the \$175,000 Australian Indoor singles title for the second consecutive year.

Connors broke masters' opening serve and raced to 6-0, 6-0 before a closely fought 6-4 win in the final set.

Connors' prize money for winning the title was \$35,000. Masters, who Saturday night defeated veteran Australian Ken Rosewall, received \$17,000.

After being completely dominated by the hard-hitting Connors in the first two sets Masters came back strongly in the third. He won his opening serve, then broke Connors and went onto lead 3-0 before being eclipsed once again in some closely-fought baseline rallies.

Connors then won his service to go to 3-1 but Masters made it 4-1 in the next games. Connors then won the next five consecutive services.

Connors' prize put his total tournament winnings for the year at more than \$250,000. Connors had an early morning practice session before the final but hit the ball as well as ever.

"I had a little slump in the third set when Geoff came back strongly, but I was determined to get my game back together and, luckily, I did."

Masters took his defeat philosophically and when asked how he would attack his next

match against Connors, he replied, "with an axe. That's about the only way to beat him."

Veteran Australians John Newcombe and Tony Roche confirmed their ranking as one of the world's finest doubles combinations with a 6-4, 6-3 victory over the New South Wales pair of Mark Edmondson and John Marks.

Romanian was BRW event BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 22 — Virginia Ruzici of Romania Stove of the Netherlands, 5-7, 6-2, 7-5 Saturday to win the final of the \$75,000 BMW Challenge tennis tournament.

Ruzici, seeded fifth, took one hour and 55 minutes to beat the third seeded Stove and take the first prize of \$14,400.

The match seemed well within the grasp of the more experienced Stove, 33, who took the first set 7-5 after trailing 2-5 in the first set and saving three set points in the ninth game.

But the flamboyant Romanian, who defeated Virginia Wade and Kerry Reid on her way to the final, fought back to take the second set, 6-2, in just 30 minutes.

Stove once again took control in the final set, opening up a 5-2 lead, but from there her play went downhill. Her 12th double fault of the match, in the 11th game, let Ruzici lead, 6-5, and in the 12th game a volley error and a mishit return the next point gave Ruzici victory.



UNCHANGED: Tracy Austin, 15, wears a big smile after she announced Friday that she would play as a professional for the first time at a tournament in Germany later this month. "The decision to turn pro won't change my life, except instead of just getting roses, I will be getting money."

Champion's winning style irks Aussie golf bosses

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 22 (AP) — American golfer Lanny Wadkins failed in a painstaking effort to break the woodlands course record but still won the Victorian PGA championship in style by three strokes Sunday.

The 1977 U.S. PGA champ, the big drawing card of the event, fired a final round 69 for a seven-under-par total of 281 on the demanding 6,062-meter layout.

Local idol and overnight la-

der Bob Shearer shot a 73 and finished at 284 with West Australian Terry Gale two shots further back.

Wadkins had a new course record of 67 well within his sights until his putting touch tailed him on the last two holes.

"I really wanted to break that record — I was darned annoyed at making three putts from 20 feet on the 17th," he said later.

He seemed less annoyed by an official complaint about his attitude in the first round.

His final stroke of the tournament was a backhand putt — one of the facets of his play which irked the organizers on the first day.

Trevino wins Paris open PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP) — U.S. golfer Lee Trevino won the ninth Lannomé Open trophy Sunday with a decisive 10-meter putt on the 10th hole to give him a course record score of 272, 16 under par. South Africa's Gary Player shared second place with American Tom Watson.

Featherweight retains title

PESARO, Italy, Oct. 22 (AP) — Danny "Little Red" Lopez of Los Angeles retained his World Boxing Council featherweight title for the fourth time Saturday night when Philippine challenger Fel Clemente was disqualified in the fourth round.

Clemente had been officially warned once earlier in the round for butting. The 26-year-old Filipino opened cuts on both of Lopez' eyebrows in the fourth round.

But Arkansas, A and M go down

Top 20 teams erase upsets of last week

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP) — Third-ranked Arkansas and No. 12 Texas A and M were the only upset victims Saturday afternoon as the United States' top twenty college football teams generally reverted to form after a lost weekend.

Except for Arkansas' 28-21 loss to No. 8 Texas and Texas A and M's 24-6 defeat by previously winless Baylor, things returned to normal after last weekend, when half of the ranked teams were beaten.

Quarterback Randy McEachern fired three touchdown passes, including two to Olympian Johnny "Lam" Jones, to lead Texas past Arkansas in a big Southwest Conference game. The Longhorns came back in the fourth quarter to win on a McEachern TD pass after the Razorbacks had gone ahead, 21-20.

Baylor quarterback Steve Smith caught Texas A and M napping on the second play of the game for a 78-yard touchdown pass, and freshman Walter Abercrombie rushed for 207 yards as the Bears stunned the Aggies.

Billy Sims devastated Iowa State with a career-high 231 yards rushing — as top-ranked Oklahoma buried the Cyclones, 34-6. Sims, who entered the game as the nation's fifth-leading rusher, had breakaway runs to line up a pair of second-quarter field goals for the Sooners.

Quarterback Chuck Fusina threw four touchdown passes, two to split end Scott Fitzkee, and second-ranked PTE crushed Syracuse 45-15. Tight end Tim Travis took wide pitches to for touchdowns to pace fourth-ranked Alabama over fumble-plagued Tennessee, 30-17.

Fifth-ranked Nebraska battered Colorado's Big Eight-leading defense for 49 straight points, including two TDs by 1-back Rick Berns, to rout the Buffaloes, 52-14.

Steve Atkins scored two touchdowns and rushed for 104 yards while leading Maryland's sixth-ranked Terps to a 39-0 victory over Wake Forest. Tailback Charles White rushed

for 154 yards and two touchdowns, powering seventh-rank-

ed Southern Cal over Oregon State, 38-7.

F 1 circuit aims to realize wish of dead driver

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP) — One of the last wishes of Guonar Nilsson, the 29-year-old Swedish race driver who died of cancer Friday, will be carried out, it was announced Sunday. A rich Formula One auto race will be held to benefit cancer treatment.

Tom Wheatcroft, owner of the international Donington Park motor racing circuit in Leicestershire, is making the track available next year for the race.

A spokesman for Wheatcroft, said the entire profits of the race would go to the campaign that Nilsson set up during his last days.

Michigan quarterback Rick Leach scored on runs of 1 and 6 yards, fired a 65-yard TD pass to Ralph Clayton, and directed two other scoring drives to lead the ninth-ranked Wolverines to a 42-0 victory over Wisconsin. UCLA picked off 10 passes and defensive back Brian Baggott returned two of them for touchdowns as the 10th-ranked Bruins walked off the California Bears, 45-0.

The 11th-ranked Houston Cougars intercepted five Mike Ford passes, one for a touchdown, and rode the running of Emmett King and passing of Danny Davis to a 42-28 triumph over Southern Methodist.

Kellen Winslow and Earl Gant each scored two touchdowns as No. 13 Missouri crushed Kansas State, 56-14. Fred Jacobs darted 13 yards in the second quarter for the game's only touchdown, leading 15th-ranked Pitt to a 7-3 victory over Florida State.

Leaves in dudgeon

Korchnoi doubts Karpov-Fischer bout

MANILA, Oct. 22 (R) — Defeated challenger Viktor Korchnoi said Sunday he did not believe former world chess champion Bobby Fischer would ever play Soviet title holder Anatoly Karpov.

Ali to promote N.J. housing, sports scheme

NEWARK, New Jersey, Oct. 22 (AP) — World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali has promised to help raise funds for a \$16 million worth of housing and sports opportunities in this predominantly black city.

Ali has accepted the title of honorary chairman of the project for 110 units of housing for the poor and the \$10 million Muhammad Ali Youth Opportunities Unlimited complex, with facilities for boxing, basketball and martial arts.

"And certainly if they do I will strongly advise him (Fischer) against playing in the Philippines," he said.

Korchnoi, who was held to have lost his world championship battle against Karpov, when facing at the Philippines match organizers he failed to continue the last game Tuesday, was commenting on reports of efforts to match Karpov and the mercurial American for a \$5 million purse.

As soon as he tells Fischer, whom he considers one of the few true chess geniuses, of the pressure the Russians are likely to put on him, the American will be unlikely to want to play, Korchnoi said.

(The Yugoslav Chess Federation said in Belgrade Sunday that negotiations are in course for a friendly match between Fischer and Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric in the first half of 1979. Fischer

has asked a \$1 million fee to break his six-year retreat, AP reports).

Karpov first won the title by default in 1974 after beating Korchnoi for the right to challenge Fischer for the crown. But Fischer, in a row with the international chess federation (FIDE) declined to defend it.

Korchnoi left Manila Sunday for Hong Kong with only his two American-born mystics to see him off after the richest and longest world chess championship in history.

Unlike the fanfare of his arrival, his departure passed almost unnoticed though a customs officer shook his hand and an airport employee wished him good luck. Korchnoi lost 6-5 in the race for six victories, which lasted three months.

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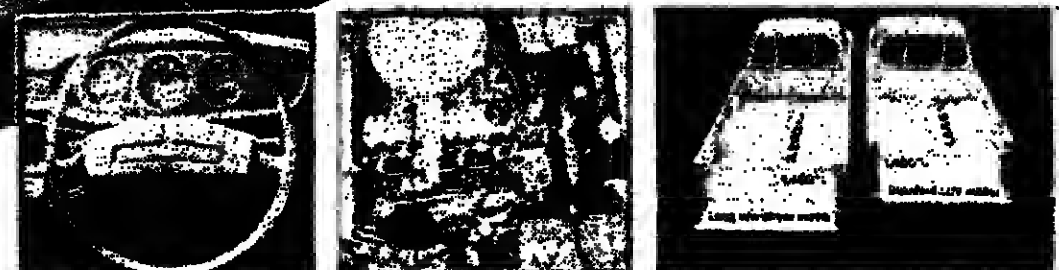
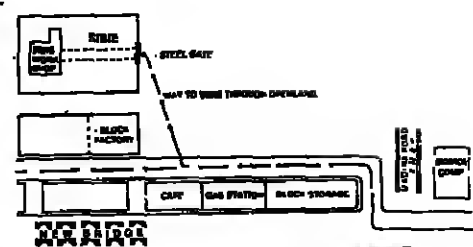
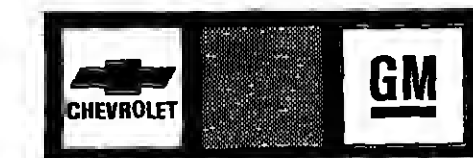
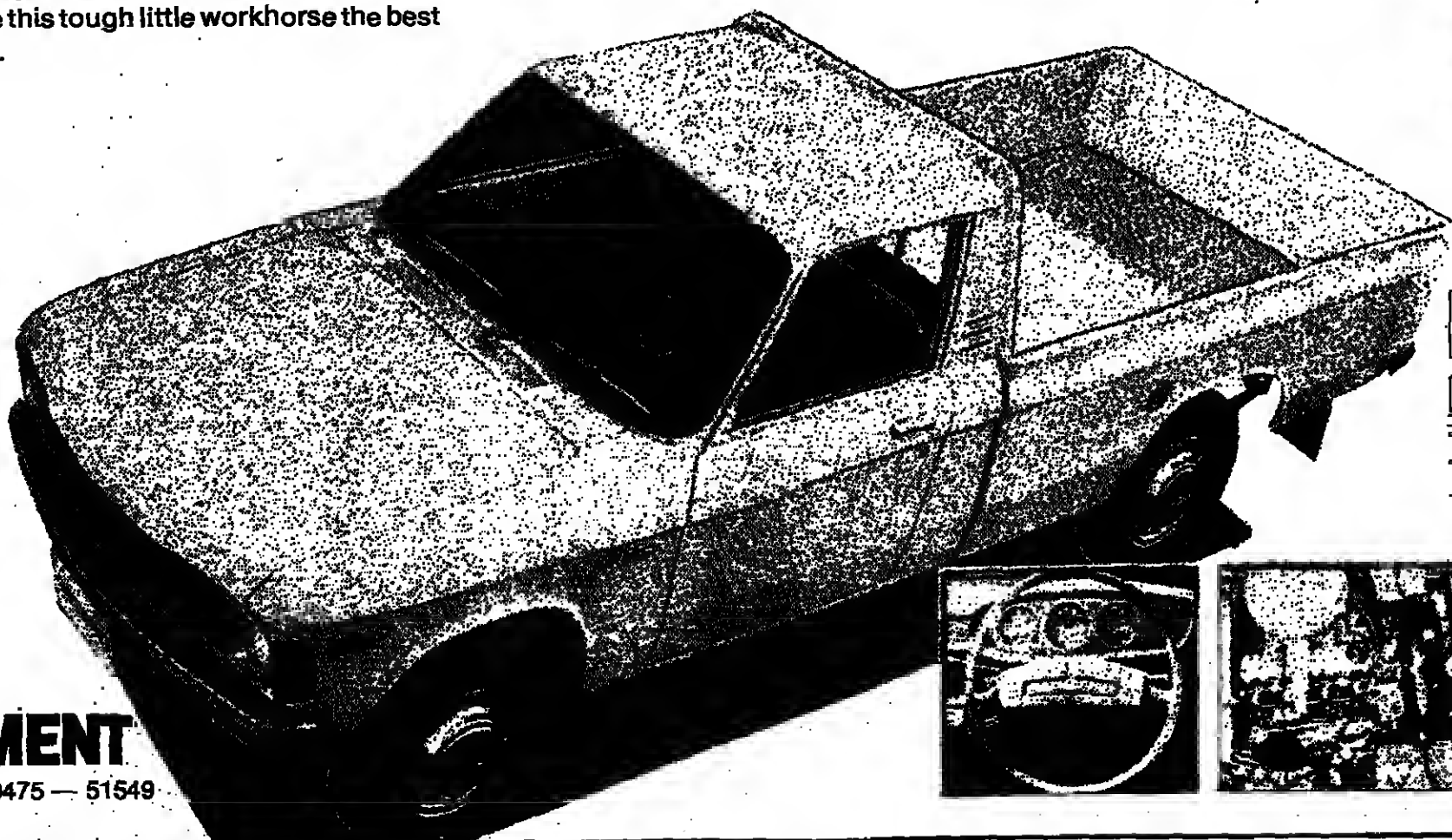
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KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUTTA		COLOMBO		KUALA LUMPUR		JAKARTA		MANILA		HONG KONG		SINGAPORE		BOMBAY		MUMBAI		CALCUT	
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B.C.



SMALL SOCIETY



BLONDIE



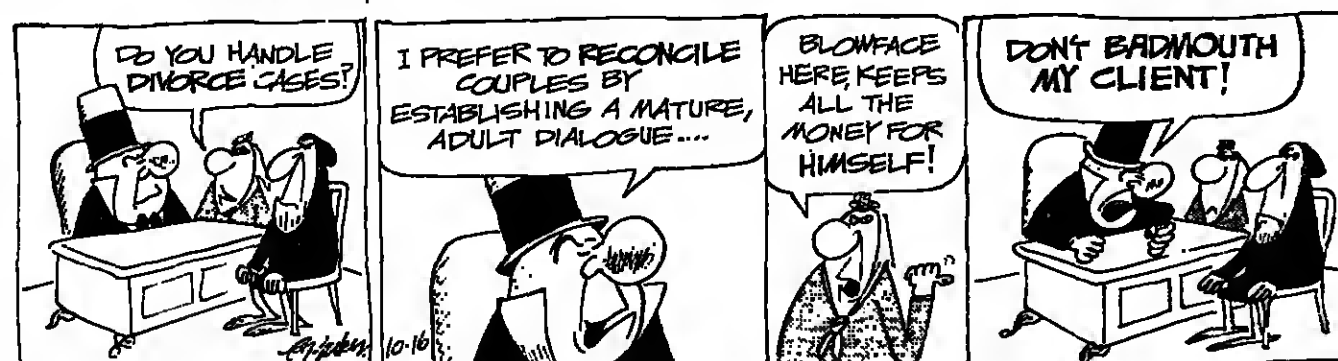
BEETLE BAILEY



HAGAR



WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Fox

5 Fruit

11 Victory

13 Comes in second

15 Miss

17 Stevedores' union

18 Harshness

21 Time

22 Latvia

23 Importance

24 Officers

25 Tree bark

26 Beethoven's

27 N.Y. clock setting

28 Sicily's capital

31 Roman tree

32 'Many' called...

33 Boy's nickname

34 Albanian capital

36 Merrill

37 Balanced

38 Image

DOWN

29 Good

30 Improve

1 Harsh

2 Medical

3 Kipling work

4 Old note

5 Unused items

6 At - for words

7 Defuse Apr.

8 Military

9 Authenticity

10 Oblique

12 Put to the sword

14 Of an artery

16 Half of a clam

19 Graduating class: abbr.

20 Stevedores' union

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157 Balanced

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168 Military

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174 Of an artery

176 Half of a clam

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284 Old note

285 Unused items

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287 Defuse Apr.

288 Military

289 Authenticity

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296 Half of a clam

299 Graduating class: abbr.

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302 Latvia

303 Importance

304 Officers

305 Tree bark

306 Beethoven's

307 N.Y. clock setting

308 Sicily's capital

311 Roman tree

312 'Many' called...

313 Boy's nickname

314 Albanian capital

316 Merrill

317 Balanced

318 Image

319 Good

320 Improve

321 Harsh

322 Medical

323 Kipling work

324 Old note

325 Unused items

326 At - for words

327 Defuse Apr.

328 Military

329 Authenticity

330 Oblique

332 Put to the sword

334 Of an artery

336 Half of a clam

339 Graduating class: abbr.

340 Stevedores' union

341 Time

342 Latvia

343 Importance

344 Officers

345 Tree bark

346 Beethoven's

347 N.Y. clock setting

348 Sicily's capital

351 Roman tree

352 'Many' called...

353 Boy's nickname

354 Albanian capital

356 Merrill

357 Balanced

358 Image

359 Good

LOST

British Passport Number not known issued to Mr. John W. Dawson, with U.K. Driving Licence in Wallet Light Brown were lost. Finder please return it to British Embassy—Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

U.S.A. Passport No. Z 2953525 issued at Jeddah on 12.7.1978 to Mr. David W. Pickard Jr. has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Passport Office, Riyadh.

PASSPORT LOST

Mr. Aldo Albanesi has lost his Italian Passport No. B-396809 issued from Questura Rome — Italy on 19.2.1978. If somebody finds it please contact: COGECO — P.O. Box: 2835 — Dammam — Tel: 28213 or Italian Embassy — Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

An Indian Passport No. M332296 issued at Jeddah on 14-6-78 with Iqama No. 61759 to Mr. Kunhi Mohammed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy—Jeddah.

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47225 & 6.8.1398 to Mr. Sha-
bir Ahmed has been lost.
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tan Embassy Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

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Mr. N. Vigar Ahmed Khan,
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PAGE 14

Late News

الثنين ٢١ ذي القعدة ٩٨ هـ

Billed as much-needed morale booster

Smith denies advance knowledge of raids

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22 (Agencies)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said Sunday he was not advised in advance that his forces were hitting guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Smith talked to newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport on his way back from the United States.

He pledged that "as long as terrorists keep coming into Rhodesia we have the right to attack them at their bases."

Despite the new offensives, he said he expected British and American envoys to arrive in Salisbury "very soon" to finalize details for the all-party conference he agreed to in Washington.

The Rhodesian government sees last week's anti-guerrilla raids into Zambia and Mozambique as a much-needed boost to sagging morale, informed sources said Sunday. The transitional government also seems convinced that the

raids did little harm to its prospects of negotiating with guerrillas in all-party talks urged by Britain and the United States.

Rhodesia launched by far its largest incursion into Zambia on Thursday. Military headquarters said 12 guerrilla camps were destroyed and many guerrillas—perhaps more than 1,500—were killed for the loss of one Rhodesian killed and one other injured.

In reply to allegations in Lusaka by Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo that Rhodesian troops had killed more than 100 unarmed girls, a Rhodesian spokesman said: "Nkomo is a raving lunatic. He is lying. He is trying to substantiate his own position."

"We issued a communique last night and that tells the truth of what happened," Rhodesia gave fewer details

about the raid into Mozambique, which began a day earlier. It aimed to disrupt guerrilla forces there, and all forces have now been withdrawn, a communique said.

Iran names new education chief

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (R)—Iranian Prime Minister Jaafar Shari Emami Sunday night appointed a little-known civil servant as minister in one of the nation's toughest jobs, in charge of higher education and science.

The premier presented Abolmala Ghassemloupanahi, a former senior interior ministry official, to the Shah, as the successor to Dr. Houshang Nafavandi, who resigned last week.

Survival legend dies in Moscow; last Bolshevik

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (R)—Anastus Mikoyan, former Soviet president and one of the last links with the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, died Saturday at the age of 82. It was officially announced Sunday night.

His slight figure and unmistakable Armenian features with small black moustache made him one of the best-known and most durable of Soviet leaders over four decades.

100 unarmed girls killed by raiders, Nkomo claims

LUSAKA, Oct. 22 (R)—Nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo Sunday accused Rhodesian troops of killing more than 100 unarmed girls in their latest raid on his camps in Zambia.

Speaking at a press conference, he said about 110 girls had been killed at a Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) camp at Mkushi, 90 miles northeast of Lusaka.

Of 1,633 people in the camp at the time—only 34 of them men—192 had not been accounted for and 90 were in hospital.

Nkomo said that despite Rhodesian claims to the contrary, some Rhodesian troops were still in Zambia "licking

their wounds." After clashes with ZAPU at other, unidentified camps.

These were believed to be farther south in the region of Rufunsa, 90 miles east of Lusaka.

He said the girls were eating a late morning meal when the attack started. Rhodesian troops forced one girl to signal others who were in hiding to return to the camp, then mowed down about 80 of them who answered the signal.

Thirty other girls were hiding in a shelter and the Rhodesians tossed in grenades to kill them all.

Mr. Nkomo produced two girl survivors of the raid and questioned them about it at the press conference.



BACKWARD: Arsenal's Liam Brady takes an overhead backward kick at the goal over the head of a Southampton defender Saturday. The ball went over the bar, but Arsenal went on to win 1-0.

Weary team empties oil from tanker off Wales

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—An exhausted rescue team pumped the last oil from the hold of the tanker Christos Bitas in the Irish Sea Sunday, and divers began inspecting her ripped-open bottom so owners and insurers could decide whether to save or sink her.

The 58,829-deadweight ton Greek-owned ship ran aground Oct. 12, off Milford Haven, Wales, and dumped nearly a million gallons of Iranian crude oil into the Bristol Channel. Despite efforts to disperse and contain it, the oil fouled 100 miles of South Wales shoreline and killed hundreds of sea birds.

After proceeding cautiously in the final hours for fear that petroleum fumes might explode, the British Petroleum ship British Dragoon reported it had emptied the Christos Bitas after taking aboard nearly 9.6 million gallons of the 10.5 million she had been carrying.

IDB to lend Turkey \$10m

JEDDAH, Oct. 22 (SPA)—The Islamic Development Bank will finance Turkey \$10 million to buy fuel oil from Pakistan. The bank had previously granted \$36 million to Turkey, in three trade financing loans, to purchase coke, petrochemicals and phosphate from Jordan and Tunisia.

Vance goes to Kremlin Big powers chip away at SALT

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (Agencies)—The United States and the Soviet Union Sunday held two rounds of talks on a new strategic arms limitation agreement with a lengthy exchange on the few remaining issues.

Meeting in the Kremlin, Secretary of State Vance and Foreign Minister Gromyko spoke for 3½ hours in what an American spokesman said was a serious and businesslike first session.

After six years of negotiations, the issues have been re-

duced to a few important details in a draft text of over 60 pages, according to the American side.

The kind of limitations to be imposed in the American cruise missile, a pilotless, hedge-hopping weapon assigned a major role in the strategic arsenal of the 1980s.

Details of restricting the types and sizes of new missile systems during the life of the treaty, until 1985.

The timing for phasing out about 250 Russian bombers

and missiles. They must be reduced to a total of 2,250 under the treaty.

The specific way the Russians will promise—outside the treaty—to base their backfire bombers beyond easy striking distance of the United States and to limit their refueling capability.

The treaty almost certainly would be signed by President Carter and President Brezhnev at a meeting in the United States. There they could try to come to terms on other matters.



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From page one

Amin

foreign ministers here last week.

He said the ministers' declared plan did not constitute a solid base for resolving the prolonged crisis, and that unless they had made other secret resolutions their talks amounted to "a big fiasco."

Meanwhile an official military spokesman said Sunday that two rebel army officers who command right-wing militia forces in southern Lebanon are to be tried on charges of aiding Israel and urging their men to mutiny.

He said the indictments against Majors Saad Haddad and Sami Shidiak carry automatic death penalties.

The pair command about 600 regular soldiers in the volatile border region, and have emerged as de facto leaders of almost 1,500 militiamen.

Maj. Haddad is also being charged with abducting two army officers and destroying

a military aircraft last week, the spokesman said.

These charges, which carry penalties ranging from two months to five years imprisonment, follow an incident last Monday when militiamen stormed the headquarters of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon at the southern coastal village of Naqoura.

The spokesman did not say how the rebel officers would be brought to trial in Beirut but security sources said they would probably be tried in absentia.

Army commander Gen. Victor Khoury had ordered the officers to be prosecuted under an article of the military code pertaining to dealings with the Israeli enemy, the spokesman added.

Lebanon is still technically at war with the Jewish state, despite a truce agreement which ended the first Arab-Israeli War in 1948.

The indictments follow a resolution adopted by the Arab foreign ministers conference last week calling for the law to be applied against those who deal with Israel.

In another development, three people were wounded by sporadic shelling in an eastern suburb of Beirut Sunday, the right-wing Phalangist radio reported.

5 killed

ollah Khomeiny, who is living temporarily in the French capital after 15 years of exile in Iraq.

In a separate development, British Foreign Secretary David Owen defended his government's backing for the Shah Sunday arguing that his downfall would be a setback, not progress, for human rights.

Left-wing members of Britain's ruling Labor Party had rebuked Prime Minister James Callaghan for cabling support to the Shah when unrest flared in Iran. President Carter sent a similar message to Tehran.

Egypt

Cabinet, Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman were cautious in stressing that there were still problems to be surmounted. Reporters were not given the impression that there had been a tentative agreement on a full peace treaty.

Weizman said that most of the security issues had been settled "and will go to the government for a decision."

هذا من الصور